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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CARDS AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

The second church bell brought to this continent forms part of the First Congregational church of Hartford, Conn. The first church bell brought to this country was rung in Virginia.

The vice regal council of British India has passed a law to check the slaughter of wild birds. The European demand for their plumage has caused their destruction, so that agricultural pests have increased alarmingly.

Fully 30,000 German residents in England who evaded conscription on the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war, can now return to their fatherland without risk, as their offence terminated with the late emperor's reign.

An Illinois farmer, desiring to increase the weight of some hogs he was to take to market, gave them all the salt water they could drink. In consequence, fourteen of them died on the way, and the misguided man lost $150.

Commissioner of Agriculture Colman has estimated that the introduction of one bull afflicted with pleuro-pneumonia into Missouri cost the people of that State $1 000,000. And the introduction of one into Kentucky cost that State $2,000,000. The outbreak at Chicago cost Illinois more than $7,000,000.

The forest land in the United States, excluding Alaska, embraces 500,000,000 acres, or 28 per cent of the entire area. The farmers own about 38 per cent of the forest area, or some 185,000,000 acres. The rest is owned by railroad corporations, mine-owners, charcoal burners, tanneries, lumbermen and speculators.

Attention has just been called in a scientific paper to two races of men that must soon become extinct. It is confidently predicted that at the present rate of decrease the Maoris of New Zealand, now reduced to less than 45,000 men, from 100,000 in Capt. Cook's days, must have disappeared by the year 2000. The Laplanders are estimated not to exceed 30,000 in numbers, and are gradually becoming fewer.

In 1881 there were 37,300 Germans in England and Wales, and there are probably not 200 000 Germans in Europe outside Germany, that is, not 200,000 outside the present limits of Germany who were born within those limits. But turn to the transoceanic rush. In the years 1871 to 1875 there went beyond seas 1,413 000 Germans, and of them 1,349,000 to the United States. Out of every 1000 emigrants 955 go to the United States.

A former citizen of Binkneyville, Ill., has probably the largest grave in the world. He was down in his coal mine one day, and when in a remote gallery the roof caved in, and the waters of a subterranean stream flooded the mine, which was about ten acres in extent it was impossible to recover the body, and the sons of the drowned mine owner closed up the shaft and placed a headstone over their father's ten-acre grave.

Rowan county, Ky., which during the past few years has attained an unenviable notoriety by the number of feuds that it has furnished, as a cure for its debilitating state of lawlessness has been returned to the two counties from which it was originally constructed. The legislature by this means hoped to divide the labors of sheriffs and grand juries so that they may be more effective. The only fear, remarks the Inter-Ocean, is that the feud may become the fashion in adjoining counties now that Rowan has been rent in twain and its name obliterated from the map.

French engineer (M. Arneaudeau) elaborated an engaging project for facilitating intercourse between Great Britain and France." M. Arneaudeau's plan is to suspend side by side in the sea two tubes—an "up" and a "down" tube—passing from Dover to Calais. Each tube would contain a miniature railway upon which diminutive cars would run for the conveyance of letters and parcels of inconsiderable weight. Underneath the rails the telegraphic and telephonic wires would be placed. The trains of cars would be propelled by means of rarefied air pumped into the tubes at their extremities. The cost of all this, says M. Arneaudeau, would only be $5,000,000, which certainly does not seem much. The only engineering difficulty in the way is said to be the driving of the piles to which the tube would be suspended.

Gilbert Burrows, treasurer of the Grand opera house in Dayton, Ohio, was the victim recently of an electrical shock over a telephone wire that nearly proved fatal. He was about to answer a ring from the instrument and took hold of the 'phone, when, with a sharp cry of pain, he staggered backward, and, despite his struggles, he could not let go of the 'phone and was held within its electrical embrace until his cries brought assistance and the 'phone attachment was broken from its fastening. Burrows fell to the floor in an insensible condition as the result of reaction from the nervous shock. He remembers that when he approached the instrument a bluish glow of flame appeared about the metal on the telephone. Investigation by the superintendent of telephones showed that the telephone wire was crossed with the large incandescent light wires which are constantly charged.

The Lost Child.

I've lost a child—O, tell me, did you meet
My little darling in the sunny street,
With wind blown hair, bright eyes and flying feet
Like swift winged birds?

"How large was she?" Why, just a tiny thing.
'T s such a short time since I used to sing
Low, sleepy songs, and feel her soft arms cling
About my neck.

"How old is she?" Why, really I forget;
Just old enough to love and kiss and pet,
Only a merry little maid, and yet
Not quite a child.

It seems but yesterday I saw her go,
Leading her playmates in a laughing row;
If you had met her you would surely know
Her smiling face.

You thought her older, more than twelve, you say?
That cannot be until another May
Opens the buds and brings the happy day
That gave her life.

"Is that the child? Almost a woman grown
She holds her girlish head high as your own;
Some one will find her though she goes alone;
You need not fear."

I know she's tall and cares no more for toys—
That's Harry with her making all this noise;
Why don't he go and play with other boys,
I'd like to know?

'Tis five years since her twelfth birthday was green
With tender leaves, and all the months between
Have slipped away till she is seventeen—
The child is lost!
—[Louis Hall in Wide Awake.

His Chance Acquaintance.

"Please let me assist you?"

There was no response to my request, but I know that in this case silence gave consent.

The words were addressed to a prepossessing young woman as I was about to get aboard a west bound train at Binghampton one morning. Her satchel had slipped from her hand while she was waiting to be helped up the car steps by the attending porter. Its overcrowded condition caused its clasps to give way and out rolled a half dozen articles, combs, brush, drinking cup and such things as ladies invariably carry with them when traveling, and which no unmarried man will attempt to remember.

She scrambled after the things herself, and I did my share in a race after a round box of tooth powder that rolled along the platform like a steam unicycle. It did not get away, however, and I got back with it in time to pick up a gilt-edged volume of Whittier, which, with the somewhat soiled box of tooth polish, I presented to the fair lady with my most graceful bow. Of course she said, "Thank you!" I can see her now—a handsome brunette, in plain but tasteful attire. She did not shoot me with that cold, heartless, abbreviated and expressionless expression, "Thanks!" Her reward was a modest look of the eyes, a faint blush on the cheeks, and in a sweet voice, "Thank you!"

She packed the riotous articles back into her satchel, and I relieved the small hands that endeavored to bring the two sides together, grappling the bag with sufficient muscle to close it and fasten the clasps firmly.

"Won't you let me carry it into the car for you? It is very heavy."

There was another modest look, blush! "Thank you." When does a man feel happier that when contributing to the comfort of an appreciative woman? If it is right in his way to be of assistance, and the woman is young and more than ordinarily attractive, so much the happier is he. Have you not seen a man carry a woman's weighty satchel a half dozen blocks when if it had been his own an expressman would have received a quarter for the service? There is a deal of importance in the ownership of a satchel. The bag in my hand seemed then as light as a toy balloon, but now in my thoughtful moments I am sure that there were in it several changes of attire in addition to the traveling outfit already mentioned.

I confess that I was pleased to find the car well occupied and only one seat entirely vacant. The experiences had made acquaintance easy, and after giving her the place next to the window and depositing the bulky satchel at her feet, I made inquiry if I would be intruding if I took the remainder of the seat.

"Oh, no sir. I am all alone. I shall not need it at all. You have been very kind.

"How beautiful the September mornings are!" I said by way of opening a conversation.

"Aren't they lovely! After the sun has swept away the fog the Susquehanna valley is as picturesque as one could wish to have it. I do dislike fogs. I think when I find a place where there are no fogs I shall engage a building lot. How far is it from Elmira to Buffalo?" she added.

"A hundred and forty-six miles," I replied with the celerity of a schoolboy who had learned it in his lesson. "Are you going so far?"

"Yes," she replied, "I am going to visit a friend. And you?"

"To Buffalo also. Do you think you can endure my company for so long a distance?"

"Oh, yes, but do you not think young ladies are stupid traveling companions?"

I expressed myself much hurt by the intimation that such a thought had ever entered my mind. I talked till my throat became dry, then rested and repeated the experience. In the course of the conversation she had gathered the names of my ancestors as far back as the third and fourth generations undoubtedly, and I had not been wanting in respectful inquisitiveness concerning her own home and family. I learned from her modest and enchanting lips that her home was in Middletown, and that she was the daughter of an old resident of the place who had been a banker. Having amassed a satisfactory fortune, he had retired from active business life, living with his family in a spacious old-fashioned house on one of the principal streets of the village.

We ate together with the familiarity of brother and sister the luncheon I had procured during the five-minute stop at Bath. The refined manners and unusual knowledge of the country possessed by the young lady impressed me. I had looked many times into her dark and lovely eyes, and if any one had told me they were not honest ones I should have laughed at his idiocy. We are all physiognomists, but there are people whom we meet closely and forget to study or criticise. A skilful physiognomist would have been baffled in this case, I think. If anything in her appearance had mystified me, her ready conversation and frank manners dispelled unfavorable thoughts. Sometimes she had spoken with slight hesitation, but seemingly it was for a choice of words rather than of thoughts. A young woman, with a taste for the refined Whittier, who talked knowingly of poetry and poets, and was familiar with the events of the day — who would have suspected that there were two sides to her life?

A sheep that had its head fast in the fence and a bony horse laboring with a load of heavy stones were objects of her pity as the train whirled by them, and her heart went out toward the poor people that were compelled to live in the mud-surrounded and uncomfortable looking dwellings in the eastern suburbs of Buffalo. Her name she gave me on a delicate card—Ella Thorpe. Of course I reciprocated and presented her both my name and address.

In the city after a six-hour ride, I helped her to a street car, and at Niagara street regretfully left her to walk to my office, promising to call on her the next day if time would possibly allow.

"Hello, Sam," shouted my friend, Detective Langspine, next morning as he came across the street to walk down town with me. "Have you got your watch with you yet?"

"I guess so (feeling for left vest pocket). Why?"

"Well, you ran a rather big risk yesterday with that pretty girl I saw get off the train with you?"

"How so?"

"What? Didn't you know her? I thought perhaps she was a client of yours. That was Sally Fitz Williams, the shoplifter and jewelry thief of Baltimore. I'll bet that the satchel you carried for her contained some of her 'earnings.'"

"Aren't you mistaken about that?"

"I may be mistaken about the satchel's contents, but not about the girl. Come over to my office and I'll show you her photograph. She knows better than to try to work Buffalo, but we keep an eye on her while she is here. She usually works large villages in the country."

I was thunderstruck, but concluded to keep my counsel. I was positive that the detective was wrong. I found that afternoon, however, that the Main street number my friend had given me was a church. I recalled the name of a friend who lived in Middletown and wrote him. The reply was that Ella Thorpe was a name quite unknown there. Could it be true that I had been so easily deceived?

I met my detective friend a few days afterwards and referred to the young woman. I did not tell him that I had lost three $10 bills that were folded together in my left vest pocket, and which I supposed, I had pulled out accidentally with my watch on the day that I rode from Binghampton to Buffalo with the coy damsel. I walked with the detective to his office, and there, sure enough, in the toughest possible company, was the very face that I had been so enchanted with. What did you say about studying physiognomy? I have never seen my fair friend since, nor am I anxious to meet her.—[Inter-Ocean.

The First Phonograph.

A gentleman recently repeated to me an account given him by Thomas Edison of the making of the first phonograph. Busily engaged in innumerable things, Mr. Edison carried in his mind for a long time the idea of the phonograph, turning it over and over, and from time to time jotting down sketches and memoranda concerning its construction. At length he said to an old German machinist, who made models for him, that he wanted a machine constructed in a certain manner, but for the use of it he gave no hint. Now and then, as the work went on without seeing the model, Mr. Edison ordered certain changes, which, of course, were duly made.

Finally the German was told to bring the machine for examination. Mr. Edison fitted into it the sheet of tinfoil, and turning the crank spoke into the funnel the somewhat familiar voice about Mary and her little lamb. The German regarded him as if he thought he had gone mad; but when Mr. Edison reversed the motion and the phonograph pipingly repeated his stanza, the old man threw up his hands in the utmost astonishment.—[Providence Journal.

Useful Reptiles.

When we have secured protection to the birds, it will be time to teach the people to have more mercy on the reptiles. The popular, almost unconquerable prejudices against this class of animals are regarded by science as mistaken, except as to a very few kinds; but the public still need enlightenment on the subject. Professor O. P. Hay has embodied a popular lesson on the innocence and even value of most reptiles in his paper on "The Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana," which, being comprised in the State Agricultural Report, will reach all the inhabitants of at least our commonwealth. "Many amphibians and reptiles," he says, "are of direct value to man. Many, as various kinds of turtles and frogs are used as food, and such might even be profitably bred for that purpose. Many others are useful because of their propensity for devouring insects, mice and rats, that are the pest of the farmers. A few, indeed, are dangerous; but it is worth any person's while to study our reptiles, if for no other reason than to be freed from constant fear of them. Of nearly a hundred species of amphibians and reptiles to be found within Indiana not more than three or four are poisonous, and these are of rare occurrence. Some others may strike, or bite a little, or constrict, as they have a right to do, but they are not venomous, and can do little hurt. Snakes that roll along like hoops, snakes that blow poison, snakes that sting with their tongues or the tips of their tails, and snakes that live for weeks in people's stomachs are creatures of the imagination. Therefore, considering their usefulness as destroyers of vermin, no amphibian or reptile ought to be killed, unless it is to be employed for practical uses or preserved as a specimen for scientific purposes. If the boys of the country are to be allowed to shoot all the birds and stone to death all the reptiles, we may yet be compelled to surrender to the vermin."

Who is Never Crazy.

There are many firm believers in the theory that most people are crazy at times, and facts seem to support their belief. The following, from a source unknown to the writer, will likely remind a number of our readers of some incident in their experience, which at the time of its occurrence seemed to them most unaccountable: "A wise man will step backward off a porch or into a mud-puddle, a great philosopher will hunt for the specks that are in his hand or on his forehead, a hunter will sometimes shoot himself or his dog. A working girl had been feeding a great clothing knife for ten years. One day she watched the knife come down slowly upon her hand. Too late, she woke out of her stupor with one hand gone. For a few seconds her mind had failed, and she sat by her machine, a temporary lunatic, and had watched the knife approach her own hand. A distinguished professor was teaching near a canal. Walking along one evening in summer he walked as deliberately into the canal as he had been walking along the path a second before. He was brought to his senses by the water and mud and the absurdity of the situation. He had on a new suit of clothes and a new silk hat, but, though the damage was thus great, he still laughs over the adventure. Our mail collectors find in the iron boxes along the street all sorts of papers and articles which have been put in by some hand from whose motions the mind has become detached for a second. A glove, a pair of spectacles, a deed, a mortgage, a theatre ticket, goes in, and on goes the person, holding on to the regular letter which should have been deposited. This is called absent-mindedness, but is a brief lunacy."---[Public Opinion.

Indians of British Columbia.

The stranger who first visits Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, is struck by the great number of Indians who live in the city. They wear clothing of the European style. The men work on the wharves and steamers, sell fish and skins, or are occupied in different trades, particularly as carpenters. The suburbs of Victoria are almost exclusively inhabited by Indians. There they live in miserable, filthy shanties and sheds, or even in thin canvas tents. The city has about thirteen thousand inhabitants, and of these about two thousand are Indians who stay there over summer. Besides these, about three thousand Chinese, many Sandwich Islanders, a few negroes, and a white population coming from all parts of Europe and America, live in the city. The internationality of the population and its easy going ways give it a peculiar character. — [Popular Science Monthly.

He Was Full of Life.

"Your money or your life!" demanded a footpad of a pedestrian who at a late hour one night was threading his way along a dark and narrow street.

"I've more life than money," replied the pedestrian, and proceeded to demonstrate his possession of the former in such a manner that, an hour later, when the would-be robber gathered himself up from the dust, he felt of his body all over to assure himself that he was something more than a suit of cast-off clothing.—[Harper's Bazar.

Friendship.

A friendship is a precious gift
But friends are very rare,
Who, when you chance to need a lift
Have got a five to spare.
—[Merchant Traveler.

CAPTIVE SOLDIERS.

How They Are Punished For Desertion and Other Crimes.

A Prison With Considerable Freedom for the Prisoners.

Situated on the highest point in Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and overlooking the Missouri river is the United States military prison—the bottom to which the dregs of the army settle. The law says the prison is "for the confinement and reformation of offenders against the rules, regulations and laws for the government of the army of the United States, in which shall be securely confined and employed at labor, and governed in the manner hereinafter directed, all offenders convicted before any court martial or military commission in the United States and sentenced according to the law to imprisonment therein."

Unlike institutions of similar character, all possible liberty is allowed the convicts. The "silent system" is not in vogue except in working hours, and even then speech is allowed between the men on matters pertaining to their tasks. The use of newspapers and books is not denied at times when prisoners are not employed and unofficial visitors are admitted to the prison two days a week. The prisoner may communicate with his friends on the outside by letter and receive mail subject to inspection by the chaplain. Once a week the convicts must bathe, and they are supplied with an unlimited quantity of clean clothing. This clothing is a uniform of gray, the distinctive marks being a large red number placed on the back.

When a convict enters the prison he is treated much in the way usual to such institutions. His face is shaved and hair cut; he is bathed and given a number, which, while he is confined, is his only cognomen. Henceforward he is no longer Smith or Jones, but (say) "No. 360." The prison physician then takes him in hand, and even the most minute personalities are noted.

Once in the prison the convict is in charge of the provost guard, a party of men assigned by the secretary of war or enlisted under his direction, and selected with a special eye to their fitness for the duty. Few of them are under six feet in height and a majority are men who have seen years of hard service. These are the subordinate officers, and the only ones, excepting the chaplain, surgeon and commandant. The latter is Captain James W. Pope.

Despite the easy discipline there are few escapes from the prison. Perhaps the law has something to do with the vigilance of the guards, as it makes the escape of the prisoner a penal offense for the guard.

Although there are 496 prisoners confined, there are but thirty-six cells, two of these being dark. These dark cells are the only punishment inflicted on the prisoners, further than the cutting off of "good time."

New men are first placed in the cells. If, after a while they merit the favor, they are sent to the dormitories, where greater freedom is allowed them. Prisoners are divided into three classes, each class being designated by a distinctive badge attached to some conspicuous part of the outer garment of the prison dress. On being assigned to a class the prisoner is made acquainted with the rules relating to the conduct and treatment of prisoners. Prisoners of the third class whose conduct may warrant it are promoted after ten days to the second class. Prisoners of the first class are those whose quiet, orderly habits and general good conduct in class second has gained them the confidence of the officers. Promotions are made by the commandant.

The dormitories differ little from the quarters of common soldiers. A row of iron cots, around which a broad aisle runs, and separated from each other by a space of two feet, constitutes the furniture. During the day the beds are made up. Each prisoner is allowed to keep a box, provided by himself, in which he places such mementoes from the outer world as he chooses, besides some articles of apparel other than those furnished by the prison. A grating cuts off the guard room from the sleepers, and at the same time furnishes an easy view of the whole sleeping room.

During the day the prisoners are employed as the commandant may elect, but the greatest number at one employment are in the shoe shop. This is in a long room in the third story of a building two hundred feet long. There is made all the footwear for an army of fifteen thousand men. The enormous number of shoes consumed may be seen from the number made last year, when 11,700 pairs of boots and 65,421 pairs of shoes were turned out. A pair of cavalry boots costs the government about $3.70, and a pair of brass screwed calfskin shoes $2.72.

Next in order comes the harness shop, where Uncle Sam's ambulances, riding saddles, wagon saddles, and incidentals are made. The tin shop turns out tin plates, cups and all the ware needed by the army, including copper boilers and kettles. It is all hand work, except a power cutting and stamping machine. The broom shop manufactures these useful articles, and no less than 28,000 brooms are turned out per annum. The prison carpenters manufacture barrack chairs, mess tables, benches, company desks, cart saddles, supporting sticks and battens of aparejos. The blacksmith shop irons the wood work from the carpenters, makes bolts and such other iron work as may be necessary about the prison and post. In the tailor shop is made the prison clothing.

Besides these modes of disposing of their labor the prisoners quarry rock, burn lime, erect the prison building, and are loaned to the depot quartermaster for work on the roads, being charged up to that department at so much per day.

Prisoners do the cooking, baking and washing, all done with special and new style machinery. The dining room will accommodate half the prisoners at one time and everything moves like clockwork. At a signal the prisoners seat themselves and rise after eating. The diet is the army ration, supplemented by the prison farm products—more than two-thirds of the vegetables consumed coming from this source. The time allowed for each meal is twenty-five minutes, and the prison records show that the alimentation of prisoners is adequate to maintain them in their normal status throughout their imprisonment. Working hours range from seven and a half to nine hours per day, varying with the season, and there seems to be no especial tendency on the part of the men to shirk their tasks.—[Globe-Democrat.

The Tutored and Philosophic Piute.

A prematurely old and shrivelled Piute was sunning himself on a rock near his wickiup, below the Ophir dump. With motionless form and grim, sober visage, he sat pensively eyeing the distant, snow-capped mountains. Apparently he was overhauling the past, and thinking of the many glorious feats of valor he had long ago performed by wood and stream among those same lofty hills, and of how different a good many things are now from what they were then, before the tricky pale face had sneaked in and gobbled up the poor Piute's birthright.

A San Francisco lady and gentleman were walking by the campoodie on their way to inspect the California mill. After they had passed about a rod beyond the dusky old muser he suddenly recalled himself, and vociferated a hearty, rousing "Good morning, madam!"

The startled lady turned around and said: "Why, how do you do, sir?" and evidently much astonished, then blurted out: "Who are you anyhow?"

"I am Lo," said the indian.

"Low—Mr. Low? Why, you are an Indian, aren't you?"

"Yes, madam, a man of 'untutored mind.'"

"You astonish me! What are you doing here?"

"Here—seated here. I see God in the cloud and hear Him in the wind."

"And, looking as you do, you quote Pope?"

"Aye, looking as I do," said the old Piute, and he turned and walked away, leaving the lady to stare after him and wonder.

The old Piute was one who was sent East about thirty years ago to be educated, and who spent three or four years in Oberlin College, Ohio. When he came back to Nevada he at once settled down again into the shiftless ways of his people. His home is at or near Wadsworth, but he occasionally strays up this way for a change of cold grub. The incident related above was witnessed by two or three employes of the Con. Cal. and Virginia, who greatly enjoyed the surprise of the lady from the Bay. She will doubtless return to San Francisco with high notions of the mental acquirements of our rugged "Children of the Deserts."—[Virginia City Enterprise.

A Venerable Pair of Pistols.

Mr. D. T. Sheriff of Prince George's county, Maryland, has sent to the Baltimore American office an interesting pair of flint-lock pistols manufactured by Moore of London about 1760. They are perfectly preserved. They were formerly the property of Washington Warring of Baltimore county and were used by some of his ancestors in the revolutionary war. They are about six inches long with brass breeches. In order to fire them a duplex slide on top is pulled back, releasing the pan cover and allowing room to cock the hammer, the cocking of which discovers the trigger, which lies concealed until prepared to fire. When the trigger is pulled, the hammer holding a piece of flint stone about one half of an inch square and one eighth thick, tapered to a wedge shaped point, comes in contact with the perpendicular portion of the pan cover, throws it forward and the sparks are directed by the impetus of the hammer into the powder pan below and ignites the charge.

Iron and Stone Houses.

There is nothing so marked in the most elegant buildings put up in the fashionable quarters during the past year as the prominence given to stone and iron, says the Philadelphia Times. The use of wrought iron for doors, showing the vestibule through glass within, has become so general that hundreds of householders have either had new doors made introducing it, or had panels taken out of their front doors, and iron work inserted. So with windows, Not only are ornamental iron grilles upon cellar windows a feature in new houses, but regular barred upper windows, such as seen in old Spanish houses, have begun to make their appearance, and are quite in keeping with the present medieval tendencies of domestic architecture.

Medical Students at Work.

However revolting the idea of dissecting may be, it is absolutely necessary to the study of medical science. The law provides for the medical institutions a sufficient number of bodies from the pauper dead to meet all their requirements. In this city fully 1000 bodies are utilized for dissecting purposes each year. The College of Physicians and Surgeons requires about 240 of these. It has the finest dissecting room in the world, well ventilated and containing forty tables. These are of modern design and simple in construction, consisting of an iron frame supported by four iron legs, upon which rests a slab of slate weighing 200 pounds. Five students are assigned to each table, so that with the forty tables 200 men are enabled to work at the same time. In a room adjoining the dissecting room there are several tables intended to be used for lectures on operative surgery. This branch of instruction is designed to teach students to operate upon dead subjects before experimenting upon the living. Proceeding still farther into these mysterious chambers of horror we come to the room where the bodies are embalmed. Here may be seen a row of ghastly corpses, stretched side by side upon a long slab awaiting the preserving process. Back of the embalming room is the bone room, where skeletons are prepared and mounted for the students.

Each student is entitled to the skeleton of the subject he has dissected. A large furnace is continually in action here, used in the process of drying disarticulated skeletons. On all sides of the room are piles of bones and skulls that have already been dried. From this room an elevator runs down to the basement of the building, where the huge refrigerators are situated. These are made purposely to contain dead bodies, and are marvels of construction. The whole dissecting room system of this college is incomparable. Many students pursue their anatomical studies at night. Clad in loose flowing calico gowns, scalpel in hand, they laugh and jest merrily as they divide tendon after tendon and separate muscle from muscle in their investigations into the deep and intricate structure of the human frame. The medical students of New York are not so closely associated together as those in smaller cities. They do not, as a rule, meet after class hours. They seem to be swallowed up in the vast sea of life which encompasses them.—[New York Sun.

Fierce People of Central Asia.

Peshawer is a very interesting city, wholly central Asiatic. A very large caravan had come in only a day or two before from Afghanistan and Turkistan. In the bazaar were bold-looking Afghans, with noses so aquiline that one is ready to believe them sprung from the lost tribe of Israel; clad in sheepskin coats, and fierce in their demeanor. Caffirees, who looked at us as if they regretted we were not over in the mountains that they might cut our throats and empty our pockets. Cashmirees, clean and fair-skinned, some of them with blue eyes. In a great yard we walked among four or five hundred camels squatted around in circles, their heads close together and eating from common centers. Today we passed over three hundred of them in a long line wending their way toward the frontier, loaded with bales of English goods, great goods boxes and six-inch iron water-pipe fresh from England. I wondered what use they were to be put to in central Asia. With this caravan was a wild, hardy set of men, all more or less armed. In this locality men are permitted to bear arms. Nowhere else in India is this allowed---that is, to natives, but here self-protection makes it necessary; indeed, we are no longer in India, except in name. We are in central Asia, and only twelve miles from the border of the land of one of the finest people in the world.---[Chicago Mail.

The Highest Waterfalls.

According to a recent calculation, the highest waterfalls in the world are the three Krimbs Falls in the Upper Prinzgau; these falls have a total height of 1,148 feet. The three falls next in height are found in Scandinavia—the Verme Foss, in Romsdal, 984 feet; the Vettis Foss, on the Sogne Fjord, 853 feet; the Rjuken Foss, in Thelemarken, 804 feet. With a decrease in height of 213 feet, the three Velino Falls, 591 feet, near Zerni (the birthplace of Tacitus), follow next in order, and they are succeeded by the three Tessa Falls, in the Val Formazzo, 541 feet. The Gastein Falls, in the Gastein Valley, 469 feet, rank between the Skjaggedal Foss, in the Hardanger Fjord, 424 feet, and the Boring Foss, in the same fjord. If the width of the falls is taken into consideration, the most imposing are those of the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi, which are 394 feet high, with a width of 8,200 feet. A long way behind these falls come the Niagara Falls, 177 feet high and 1,968 feet wide.—[Scientific American.

Land in India.

The results of the survey and last census of India are that the area of the Peninsula of Hindostan is 1,382,624 square miles, and the population 253,891,821. Although immense tracts of country are annually cultivated, according to the most recent survey 10,000,000 acres of land, suitable for cultivation, have not as yet been plowed. At the same time, 120,000,000 of acres are returned as waste land.—[Public Opinion.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

ST. LOUIS is claiming the world's championship.

EWING will again captain the New Yorks this season.

WILKESBARRE's new grounds will be the best in the Central League.

OF the left-handed pitchers the League has seven and the Association eleven.

TONY MULLANE, of the Cincinnatis, can pitch a good game with either hand.

CON DALLY, recently released by the Bostons, has signed a contract with Indianapolis.

PITCHER RADBOURNE is to get $100 for every game Boston wins with him in the box.

TEMPERANCE WORKER FRANCIS MURPHY has induced the Louisville Club to sign the pledge.

THE Cleveland uniform is indigo colored trousers and shirt, with navy blue stockings, belts and caps.

PRESIDENT YOUNG, of the National League, thinks a baseball player ought to be in his prime at forty years of age.

RYAN, of the Chicagos, is developing into a pitcher. Anson says that the center fielder is equally valuable in the field as in the box.

IN the Association games umpired by Gaffney he takes a position behind the pitcher when men are on bases. It is said to work well.

REV. DR. TALMAGE witnessed the game between the Brooklyn and Williams College nines, this being the first he has ever attended.

THE largest number of games ever credited to a ball player in any one season was Sam Thompson, of the Detroits, last season, as he participated in 184.

PAUL EATON, of Washington, is the author of comic opera entitled, "Angela, or the Umpire's Revenge." The villain is a first baseman and the hero an umpire.

CONNOR has the best batting average in the New York team for last season. His percentage was .382. Ward is next with .371. Connor also made the longest hit.

THE Cincinnati *Times-Star* has offered a fine gold medal for the Cincinnati player making the highest percentage of runs during the coming championship season.

KROCK, of the Chicagos, and Ed Crane of the New Yorks, are counted the speediest pitchers in the country. Young George, of the New Yorks, ranks very near them.

A PRINCETON COLLEGE student is believed to have discovered curve pitching. Cummings, of Brooklyn, was the first twirler, however, to make a study of the science.

THE Cleveland team come pretty near ranking as giants. There is only one small man on the nine, and four—Faatz, Stemmeyer, Zimmer and Snyder—reach six feet or over.

AL SPALDING, of Chicago, will take twenty-six ball players to Australia next fall and introduce our National game there. The players will also have to be adepts at foot ball and cricket.

THE Cincinnati club have challenged the Detroits for another series of games in the fall, the winners of a majority of the games to take a purse of $2,000. Each club is to stake $1,000 on the result.

DORGAN was released by New York for two reasons. The club believed it had secured more valuable men, and, moreover, Dorgan wished to remain in Syracuse and probably manage the club of that city.

WILLIAM SOWDERS, Boston's new pitcher, is one of seven brothers, all of whom are good ball players, five of them playing professionally the present season. Their home is in Indianapolis, and they used to go out on the commons—taking the old man and one of the youngsters along to fill out a nine—and play the amateur clubs of the town.

THE LABOR WORLD.

AN Alviso (Cal.) box factory is filling an order for 200,000 fruit boxes.

THE maple sugar crop of New York for this season will be larger than usual.

SIXTY-TWO wholesale sugar dealers, of Tokio, Japan, have formed a "Trust."

THE production of the gold mines of Nova Scotia in 1887 was worth about $500,000.

THE production of minerals in the United States is twice the output of Great Britain.

THE output of the 103 salmon canneries on the Pacific coast last season was 997,000 cases.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) switchmen can tell the different locomotives by the sound of their bells.

A ST. CHARLES (Mo.) firm is filling a contract for 500 cars for the Mexican National Railway.

PITTSBURGERS are shipping natural gas in steel cylinders to other cities for illuminating purposes.

A NEWARK (Conn.) mill is making a 117-foot belt that is to be 42 inches wide and will weigh half a ton.

THE cow catcher was first introduced about the year 1853 on the Columbus and Xenia (Ohio) Railroad.

IN Massachusetts alone between 250,000 and 300,000 women are earning a livelihood in industrial occupations.

THE largest milk condensing factory in the world is at Cham, Switzerland. Its output is 29,000,000 cans per annum.

STEEL rolls being made by a Pittsburg firm will weigh twelve tons each. These are said to be the largest ever cast in this country.

THERE are fifty-eight cheese factories and twenty-five creameries in Chautauqua county, N. Y. Last year's production brought $725,000.

THE national convention of the millers of the United States will be held in Buffalo, N. Y., in June. A European delegation is to be present.

COAL-MINERS in the Hocking Valley, Ohio, are paid 70 cents per ton from September 1 to May 1, and 65 cents between May 1 and September 1.

KENTUCKY'S whisky industry produces $6,000,000 a year and gives employment to 300,000 persons. Fifteen million gallons are produced every year.

THE glass works just established at Athens, Ga., are so successful in producing the finest quality of plate, that a large plant from Pittsburg is to be immediately moved thither.

A CO-OPERATIVE glass factory is being erected at Stoneboro, Penn. The town donated a site and loaned the operators $12,000. This is said to be the first co-operative glass works.

A NORTHERN textile manufacturer says that Eastern Tennessee is to be the greatest cotton manufacturing section. Coal is $10 a ton. Some woolen mills there have made 27 per cent. Labor is cheap and abundant.

THE mineral development in Great Britain during 1887 was 173,049,795 tons. Over 500,000 people were employed, nearly 5500 of whom were women, and of the latter 100 were under 16 years of age. Nearly 1000 persons were killed during the year while at work.

A LARGE number of English railway companies frequently employ engineers and firemen for eighteen hours and upward. Signal men are also frequently employed for eighteen hours. If, through the negligence of such signalmen, an accident should happen, the companies employing them ought to be held responsible.

THERE are forty-two crucible steel plants in this country, half of which are located in Pennsylvania, thirteen being at Pittsburg. Pennsylvania has fifteen of the thirty-eight Bessemer steel plants, seven of which are in Pittsburg. There are are also nine Clap-Griffiths steel works in this country, all but two, those at West Wareham, Mass., and Belleville, Ill., being in Pennsylvania.

ONE of the contestants in a walking match in Chicago was Esther Gausten, who is only twelve years old. She is described as "the champion child pedestrienne of the United States," and already has a record for speed and endurance, having walked a half mile in three minutes and thirty-two seconds. She began her career as a pedestrian at Elgin, Ill., when only four years old.

A LOLDON dealer in birds prepared for the adornment of ladies' bonnets makes the statement that last year he sold 2000 of them, ranging in variety from the robin and the wood pigeon to the splendid tropical bird.

NORFOLK, Va., claims the distinction of being the world's great peanut market. It disposes every year of 2,000,000 bushels of peanuts, most of which are grown in Virginia.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates, see first page

Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

FIRST DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

There will be a Convention of the Republican Party of the First Congressional District of North Carolina held at Edenton on the 6th day of June 1888, at 3 o'clock p. m., to elect two Delegates and two Alternates to the Republican National Convention to be held at Chicago on the 19th of June. Each county is entitled to delegates equal to twice the number of its Representatives in the lower House of the General Assembly. The Republicans of the counties of the District are requested to meet and appoint said delegates as early as practicable, and a general invitation is extended to all, without regard to past political affiliations who are in sympathy with the principles of the Republican Party, to join.

E. A. WHITE,
Chair'n Ex. Com.

April 4, 1888.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

A Convention of the Republicans of Pasquotank County is hereby called to meet in the Court House at Elizabeth City on Saturday, the 12th day of May, at 12 M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention to be held at Raleigh on the 23d of May, and to the District Convention to be held at Edenton on the 6th of June; also, to elect delegates to the Senatorial and Congressional Conventions of the District when held, and to transact such other business as may be deemed proper for the interest of the party. Each precinct is entitled to three delegates and three alternates in said Convention, and the Committees are requested to take proper action to have them legally elected.

J. S. WILCOX,
Chr'n Ex. Com.

J. P. OVERMAN,
Sec'y.

MORE TARIFF POINTS.

A protective tariff, by creating and sustaining a variety of important industries which otherwise could not exist in our country, diversifies the occupations of our people, and thus affords fields for their different qualities and talents.

It also prevents too many persons from crowding into a few industries For example, the people employed in manufactories are withdrawn from farming and become consumers of food instead of producers. This prevents excessively low wages in farming, and raises the price of farm products.

Again; a protective tariff cheapens the price of the things which are protected by encouraging competition among those engaged in producing them. This is particularly true of what are called *necessaries* of life, and things for which there is a large demand, and, therefore, a large production. Among these may be mentioned nails and common clothing, which are now as cheap in this country as they are anywhere.

In the next place, protection increases home wealth, and makes a home market for everything produced, whether from the farm, the mine the mill or the workshop. Everything produced here is an addition to our wealth, in which everybody shares, and which makes our country the best in the world for all classes of persons.

THE NORTH CAROLINA TEACHERS' ASSEMBLY.

This Association was organized at Haywood White Sulphur Springs on the 16th of June, 1884. Its membership then was 365. Four annual sessions have been held and its membership is 3,600. It was duly incorporated on the 15th of March 1888. The objects are: 1. To enable the teachers and friends of education to meet for discussion of educational questions; 2. To give them an opportunity of hearing the opinions and methods of distinguished specialists in the various departments of the teacher's work. 3, To aid teachers in securing situations. 4. To afford the means of combined action in obtaining such educational legislation as the best interests of the State may demand.

The Assembly has erected a large and handsome permanent building at Morehead City, at which place it will hold its fifth annual session beginning on the 13th of June and continuing fifteen days. There will be present the greatest array of talent ever assembled for educational purposes in the State. Special rates for for fare, board, etc., have been secured. For information write to Eugene G. Harrell, Secretary, Raleigh, N. C.

A SENSIBLE MOVEMENT.

An interesting experiment is being tried in Chicago. A series of economic conferences between business men and working men have been arranged, with the purpose of making both acquainted with each other's views. Business men do not attend working men's meetings and only know of their proceedings and delegates at second hand. Similiarly workingmen have no appreciation of the magnitude and complexity of the problems with which business men are daily confronted. The Chicago conference aims to remove this lack of mutual understanding and appreciation and to pave the way for a better state of things. It is a very sensible movement.

The net results of the municipal elections in the great States of the West is not encouraging to the Democratic party. Even in Indiana the Republicans made large gains.

Minnesota has high license and likes it,

THE QUESTION OF SOIL MANAGEMENT.

Tracing the visible wealth of the country to its source, we find that it has all, with insignificant exceptions, been produced from the soil. Generation after generation has recklessly drawn on the stored fertility of the land, with no systematic effort at restitution. This subject is beginning to claim the attention its importance demands.

For food, clothing, shelter and fuel —our great wants—we depend almost entirely, directly or indirectly, on the soil. The rapidly increasing demands of our own country are met and more than met, as far as quantity is concerned, for a great surplus is annually sent abroad. For twenty years agricultural products have constituted three-quarters of all the exports from the United States. And it is manifest that this superabundance of the soil products will continue despite all possible increase in population at least well into the next century.

But the wisdom and economy of our present system of production and disposition is a very different matter. A steady draft continues upon the important elements of fertility, with no adequate system of restitution or recuperation for the soil. Every crop removed from the land diminishes its store of plant food and this reduces its productive power. The three most important elements of plant food are nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid. The effect upon the soil depends upon the disposition of the products embodying these. Fortunately very large parts remain upon or are returnable to the land; on the other hand there are vast losses from waste besides the portions sent to foreign lands.

Says a recent writer—one who has thought much upon the subject:

With our rapidly increasing population and a constantly lessening fertility of soil, we have presented to us questions of the gravest importance By the wasteful processes prevailing, we are expending our very substance and daily adding to a burden under which generations to come will stagger. These considerations should increase our regard for the business of farming and our interest in it. We should all rejoice at the revival of agricultural studies and the increasing number of able men who are making them their life's work.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

Some of the Democratic papers are boasting about the great gain in their majority in Louisinna, but it strikes us that the less they say about it the better. A few days before the election was held Col. Geo. A. Sheridan, the orator and lecturer, when asked why he was not in Louisiana helping his friend Warmouth, the Republican candidate for governor replied: "What is the use? If the ring has decided to let Warmouth be counted in, there is no necessity of my going, If it has decided to count him out all the speaking in the Union would not change the result." He spoke from a personal knowledge of Democratic methods in the State."

Before the canvass opened the Governor of the State pledged Warmouth that, *this year*, there should be a "fair election," but as it progressed the Ring became alarmed and induced the Governor to violate his promise, and to declare in a public speech that the *law would be suspended* until after it was over, and it was! This gave the corrupt bulldozers immunity to manage things in their own way, and they did. Is comment needed?

A protective tariff benefits the farmer in that it creates a home market which takes his surplus products, enhances the value of his farm lands, gives him a steady and more reliable market, which he could not have if he had to depend on a foreign market, and enables him to purchase everything necessary for his use on the farm at less cost than it possibly could be if the protective tariff was abolished.

For years, and especially during the last campaign, the Democratic party made loud complaint against "excessive taxation," and it pledged that, if put in power, it would reduce it by the repeal of the Internal Revenue, which was a "war measure." The party has "gone back" on its promise.

This is the time when, to quote from the President's letter of acceptance, "a horde of officeholders, with a zeal born of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service."

The people are doing a good deal of thinking, and a good many more of them than ever before will have the courage to vote their sentiments without regard to the dictation of the bosses this year.

When a farmer pays interest thro' a long series of years until payment has equalled the principal, and the debt is still undiminished, he must conclude that he has been working for somebody more fortunate than he

The wool growers of Australia are enthusiastic in their praises over the free trade message of the President. They expect to get rich furnishing wool to this country, should the Mills bill pass,

REDUCING THE NUMBER OF SALOONS.

The legislature of Pennsylvania passed a stringent law regulating the liquor traffic, the operation of which is very largely reducing the number of Saloons in that State, by almost extinguishing the low groggeries. The statute does not merely increase the license for, but it requires the applicants to give bond in a considerable penalty, with two freeholders resident in the locality in which the saloon is situated as securities, that the applicant will not in any way violate the liquor laws. After application is made and filed and the bond tendered, only the first of the difficulties in the way has been surmounted. The court makes a minute inquiry into his antecedents; the character of the place he has kept is inquired into; the number of saloons in the immediate neighborhood is taken into consideration, and an attentive hearing is given to all protests.

A scrutiny so rigid is naturally fatal to most of the dives and other places of the more disreputable class. As the result, in the seven lower wards of Philadelphia, for instance, out of 1,311 saloons only 727 made applications under the new law and only 335 have been granted.

The corner stone of the Building of the Teachers' Assembly at Morehead City, was laid yesterday with imposing ceremonies.

The peach crop prospect in both Deleware and New Jersey are said to be very promising.

Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois, has been nominated for Chief Justice of the United States.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The May number of the Eclectic Magazine now before us is filled with interesting matter for cultivated readers. The opening paper is a very suggestive and illuminating study of the effects of applied science upon trade. The author shows what tremendous changes have been made in economics by the advance of the practical sciences. English Literature and The Profession of Letters are strikingly interesting papers which will appeal strongly to lovers of literature. Another literary paper of a historical nature sure to attention is "Hans Sachs; the People's Goethe of the Sixteenth Century." Matthew Arnold's study of "Civilization in the United States," which has attracted such wide remarks from its trenchant and incisive, if not always just criticism, is one of the features of the number. G. . Bettany's reasons for believing that the United States is a great threat to Europe will be received with no little curiosity. Other articles on social or political questions, worthy of note, are "Female Poaching on Male Preserves," showing how women are advancing in the diversity of their employments; "Imperial Confederation, Canada and the United States," an analysis of the relations present and to come of the Dominion to this country; "The Swarming of Men," showing the tendency of men to aggregate like bees and the dangers of it. A mythical story of marked power is "A Dead Man's Vengeance." There are poems and minor articles of interest.

International Copyright.

From speech of Senator Chace.

Agriculture has been called the imperial industry, but I hold that literature is the foundation of all prosperity, of all progress, of all civilization. Neither church or state can thrive without it. Printing has been termed the art preservative of arts; but without literature there would be no printing—there could be no arts. The foundation of civilization itself rests upon literature.

The growth of all nations depends upon their literature. The wonderful success of the colonies in this country, and of the Union afterwards was, in my apprehension, due to the fact that the men who first came to this country were largely men of letters.

Had they not drunk deeply at the fountain of learning they never could have elaborated that wonderful state polity, the final fruition of which was our wonderful Constitution and compact of Union and the constellation of States, each with its own polity, tending to promote the arts, sciences, and literature and to conserve the liberties of the people. Thus we are deeply indebted to the author, the poorest paid of all laborers; he who labors while others sleep. The protection of their toil is only for a brief season, while generations often enter in the fruits of their labors. Shall we not cease to discriminate, but let him, like other citizens, feel that when he goes abroad the flag of the nation is the emblem of the protection of his rights also, as it is of every other citizen?

We negotiate with other governments for the mutual extradition of a thief who steals pelf, shall we not receive from them the extended hand offered to join us in mutual protection to the most useful of all classes of citizens? Shall we not take this step which will bring as its fruits large additions to the general welfare, the progress of mankind, and most useful and beficient results to every industry? Shall literature, which was the foundation of our modern civilization, be left an outcast, relegated to the dark ages? The avenues of trade, commerce, agriculture, and manufacturers offer inducements of money value as well as of the plaudits of success.

Why should we not open as wide a field to the writer of books? He ministers to our pleasure; he adds to our learning; he fosters the arts; he teaches the farmer of improved methods; he develops the sciences; he reforms the minds and incites the youths to noble lives; he defends our institutions and our religion; why is he alone unworthy of our just consideration?

National Banks.

From speech of Senator Farewell.

I do not regard banks as monopolies, nor do I characterize them as the money power of the country because I think they are the reverse of all this. The Senator from Colorado (Mr. Teller) in his able speech the other day, informed the Senate that more than one-half of the bank capital of the United States was owned by small investors, holding less than $5,000 each of stock, and that but very few men owned any larger sum of bank stock. Women and children and trustees and guardians are large owners of the banking capital of the country. There is no concert of action on their part in the country, nor in any city in the country, either to put up the price of money or to lessen or inflate its circulation. Neither are the profits of these national banks derived from the government franchise. The profits upon national bank circulation are so small that many have given up and retired their notes. Any one who has any knowledge of banking operations knows that the bulk of profits is derived from deposits. Custom has shown that it is perfectly safe to lend from 60 to 75 per cent, of them, and when no interest is allowed to the depositors the interest derived from lending these deposits is nearly all profit to the banks.

Mr. McCulloch, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, says of the national banks: "Born when the Government was engaged in a tremendous struggle for the maintenance of its integrity, this national banking system is identified with the history of that struggle and shares the honor of its successful termination Nor is this all, It has proved to be a system admirably adapted to our republican institutions. There is not a single monopolistic feature about it. It is open to all who have money to invest in banking. It furnishes the best bank note circulation that is known to the world. I do not, therefore, exaggerate, strong as the statement may seem, when I say that the creation of this system was an act of consummate wisdom.

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with Abscess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an Incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by doctors, Am now in best of health. Try it, Sample bottle free at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store.

Everybody to his Trade.

Nothing is truer than that a man who attempts to be a jack at all trades is successful in none. Equally true is it that life is too short for a man to prepare himself for grappling with all kinds of diseases. We need specialists in medicine, and in large cities it is becoming more and more the custom for physicians to adopt some favorite special line of practice. The names of many such become familiar the world around, as that of Dr. Douglas who attended Gen Grant or that of Dr. Foote, of New York, whose original ideas of and successful practice in chronic diseases, have become widely known because his entertaining writings and remarkable cures are to be found in almost every county of every state of the Union. His favorite work, "Plain Home Talk," has worked its way around the globe both ways, via London and via San Francisco to Australia and New Zealand with the result that the doctor, at his office, 120 Lexington Ave., New York, is in receipt of consultation letters and reports from patients in every foreign mail. But this prophet is not without honor in his own country, and it is mainly from his own countrymen that Dr Foots invites free consultation and to whom he offers the benefit of his thirty years experience. His career and success alone prove the advantage of specialism.

The prayer in the United States Senate the other day was made by Rev. Dr. Endes, a Jewish Rabbi.

STATE ITEMS

The fruit crop prospect throughout the State is good.

Raleigh dot. Yesterday White was seen on the street shaking hands.

It is reported that Maj. John Gatling is lying critically ill at his old home in Gates county.

The fourth annual Cattle Show of the Wake county Cattle Club will be held on the 16th inst.

There will be a grand celebration of the Battle of Guilford Court House, at Greensboro, on the 5th inst.

The Newberne Journal says that strawberries from the farm of Daniel Lane, were sold in that market at 30 cents a basket.

Jerome Dowd, of Salisbury, has in press a volume containing the biographies of some 150 prominent North Carolinians.

Wilmington is to have a street railway. A number of business men of the city have formed a stock company, with $50,000 capital, and propose building it immediately.

The Goldsboro Argus says that there was never before at any one time in the history of that city more outlay of capital in remodeling and beautifying old homes and building new ones of a substantial nature than now.

The Morganton Star says: A number of ladies, most of them two hundred pounders, occupied the same pew at the Baptist Church on Sunday night, when the seat gave way and the crash was nearly equal to a earthquake.

W. G Couch, of Hillsboro, is a great sweet potato man, usually raising on three acres 800 bushels. He digs and puts them in his cellar and never covers them. They keep sound all through the winter,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



"THE MATCHLESS."

—0—

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS

AT MRS. WHITE'S.

The largest, finest and cheapest Stock ever brought to Elizabeth City.

Ladies are cordially invited to call and examine.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

—0—

Notice is hereby given that a partnership has this day been formed between Newton Underwood and William G. Underwood under the name of N. Underwood & Son, to continue the business heretofore conducted by Newton Underwood.

May 1, 1888.

HOTEL ALBERT,

NEWBERNE, N. C.

—0—

A pleasant Resort for Tourists, Sportsmen, Pleasure and Health seekers.

DITCHING.

I take this method of announcing that I have returned and am prepared to take centracts, as heretogore, for

— DITCHING. —

I guarantee to give satisfaction. Address me at Elizabeth City.

JAMES L. WHITE.

MRS. M. HILL,

DEALER IN FIRST-CLASS

Millinery. Notions & Fancy Goods.

MOURNING GOODS A SPECIALTY.

Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

Old Bank Building, Road Street, Elizabeth City, N. C. 43-51

Home-Made Tin-Ware,

—BY—

H. O. HILL,

The Tinner,

Fearing St. Dock, Elizabeth City, N. C.

And GUTTERING, ROOFING, and all kinds of Work pertaining to the business done by skilled workmen.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as Administratrix of the late Richard Brothers, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same, to present them within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ELIZABETH BROTHERS

April 4, 1888. Administratrix

NEW ALBEMARLE HOUSE,

Elizabeth City, N C.

FRANK M. GRICE. Prop'r.

TERMS: $2.00 Per Day

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel. It has been refitted and made firtt class. It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat

The Proprietor will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for his patrons. The rooms are large, well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best

THINK DEEPLY

When you are contemplating a purchase of anything in our line, no matter how small may be the amount involved.

ACT WISELY

By coming to look over our large and well assorted stock of all that is new and seasonable.

Decide Quickly

To buy of us. After seeing the prices and examining the quality of our goods you can't resist them Is is impossible to do better elsewhere.

NO BETTER VALUES

Can be found. We get the choice of the best goods on the market and our command of ready cash to purchase with enables us to buy at

Prices Wonderfully Low

We are always ready to see you and show you our astonishing bargains.

ROBINSON & CO.,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

Groceries, Hardware, Stoves & Tinware,

Queensware, Paints, Oils, Ship-Chandlery. Lime, Etc., Etc.

Water Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

The farm known as the "Murphy place," situate on Little River, in Salem township, Pasquotank county, N. C., containing Fifty acres, is offered for sale. For terms, apply to Dr. P. John, at Elizabeth City, N. C. or the undersigned at Stelton Dauphin county, Pa.

Feb. 1, '88. JOHN MURPHY.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK

FRIENDS' ELEMENTARY And High School.

A Kindergarten, a Primary School an Academy and Collegiate institute for both Sexes.

McCulloh and Preston Sts. BALTIMORE.

18 PROFESSIONAL TEACHERS Employed Specialist in each Department.

24TH YEAR BEGAN NINTH MONTH (SEPTEMBER) 6, 1887

For Circulars address ELI M. LAMB Principal, or F. EMERSON LAMB, Assistant Principal.

DAVENPORT & MORRIS,

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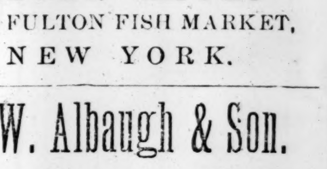
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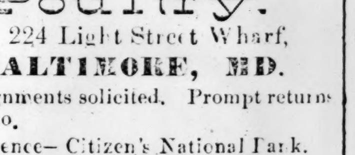
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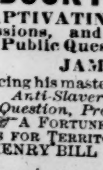
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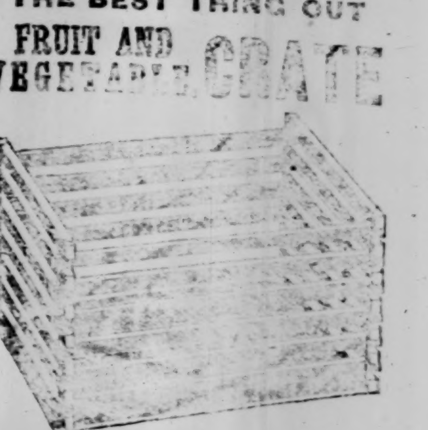
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FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CRATE



It is used by grocerymen in displaying and delivering goods, by farmers to gather and store fruit and vegetables, and market gardeners to transport products to market.

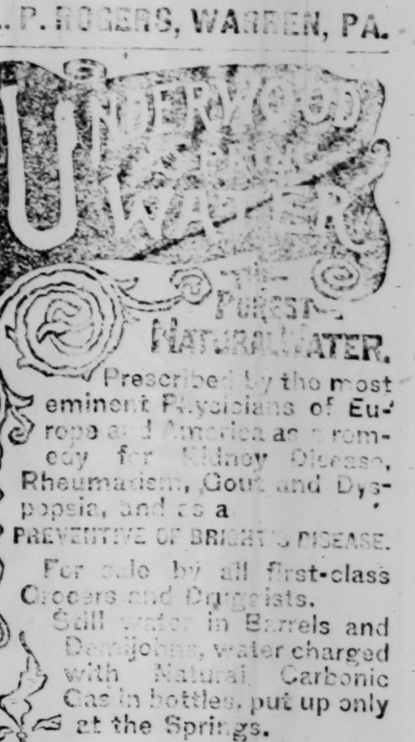
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It is made in two sizes to hold twenty-four and thirty-six quart baskets respectively, with hinged cover and racks to keep the baskets separated, and being open allows free circulation of air, so fruit is less liable to decay.

Made of best material, are light, durable, and superior to basket, or any other crate made.

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THE PUREST NATURAL WATER.

Prescribed by the most eminent Physicians of Europe and America as a remedy for Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, Gout and Dyspepsia, and as a PREVENTIVE OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

For sale by all first-class Grocers and Druggists.

Still water in Barrels and Demijohns, water charged with Natural Carbonic Gas in bottles, put up only at the Springs.

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Gents' clothing cleansed, dyed and repaired. Ladies' dresses, shawls, etc., cleaned or dyed equal to new. Our dye is warranted not to smut or rub off. Branch office, 235 High street, Portsmouth, Va.

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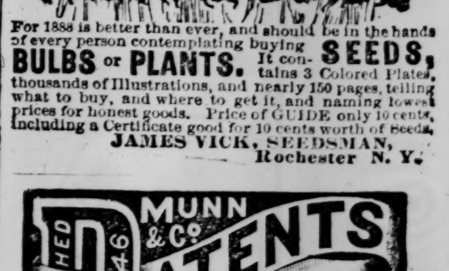
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(PRIVATE)

DEAR AUNT SUSAN:

It is with the greatest pleasure that I sit down to write to you, for when you were here you wanted me to be sure and let you know when I returned from New York with my new Spring Stock.

I am very proud to tell you that I have bought one of the nicest stocks of Spring Goods that was ever brought to our City. We have commenced opening them, and they are turning out splendid. Our line of Ladies' Dress Goods are just "exquisite," as the ladies say. They consist of almost all kinds and qualities. We also have some of the handsomest *Satins* ever in this market, which were bought right down at the lowest prices, and we do not intend to be undersold by any of our competitors, as our motto is to always try to please our customers and many friends, and by selling goods *right down at bottom prices* is the way to please and serve them all.

Our goods are still coming in, and as large as our immense Store is I have just been telling Ed. Swain, one of our clerks, "I just wish I could stretch our store out a little to hold our goods."

We are to-day receiving Dress goods, and to just give you an idea of what is coming in, I will name a few of the different kinds. First, I will mention some of the Trimmings to be used: Moires, Surah Silk, Plush, Silk Plush, Cable Cords, Guimps, Satins, Velvets—all of these we are well supplied with in every shade and color. Now for the Dress goods:—

FRENCH TRECOTS; FRENCH FLANNELS; DELAY PLAIDS; BATTUS CLOTH· HENRIETTA CLOTH; CANVAS CLOTH; CASHMERES, in all shades; ALAPACHAS; POPLINS; LAWNS; PIQUES; INDIA LINENS; CHECK NANSOOKS,

and many others, which I will be more than pleased to have you came and look over with your friends. Please show my letter to Uncle John's folks, and tell him to be sure and bring the girls with him when he comes to the city again, as I know they will all be pleased to give our stock a good look over.

I had almost forgot to tell you about a small lot of fine DRESS GINGHAMS that I happened to pick up in New York. They are well worth 12½ cents a yard, but there were only 110 pieces in the lot, and as I do not care much for quantity, but quality and prices, I made an offer for the lot and got them. As I remarked, these goods are worth 12½ cents a yard, but I am going to put the price right down to 10 cents. These goods are of the most beautiful styles I ever bought, and of *superior quality*.

You must bring the boys over to look at our fine line of Men's and Boy's Clothing. We are now receiving from the Factories our Spring Clothing, and to tell you the plain truth, I have never seen clothing so cheap and of such good quality. Why just to think! we will be able to sell clothes for men from $3.25 a suit up to the finest; and our cheapest suits this spring, where it is not all wool, we can guarantee perfectly fast colors.

We have some of the daisiest fine black Calk Screws coming in you ever saw—some I bought at a big reduction by taking the entire lot, and, to please my customers, I intend to sell them as I got them, very cheap. As for other kinds of men's and boy's clothing, such as light suits, don't say a word but just come over and examine the quality and hear our prices, and you'll be convinced that we are not to be outdone by any one, but *sell cheaper*.

Please give my kindest regards to Uncle John, and tell him that business still keeps up and plenty o it. We are selling stacks of goods.

Our store is the place to buy Men's and Boy's Straw Hats. We have the largest and most complete line that I ever saw in our city, and at prices that will suit every one; so be sure and come to see me.

Remember that I will do my best to please you, and intend to sell goods right down cheap. My kindest regards to all.

I. WEISEL,

Leader of Low Prices,

At the Foot of Water St.,

NEAR THE DOCK.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1888

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. Rev. H A. Skinner, Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. George Baker, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. F. Dickson, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7. P. M

☞"Our daily bread."

☞Honest labor makes it.

☞All should earn what they eat.

☞Now is the time to be busily at it.

☞Both the Republican and Democratic Conventions of this county meet here on the 12th inst.

☞By the last issue of the Edenton *Enquirer* we see that W. J. Leary esq., has sold the establishment to Mr. L. L. Rolfe.

☞The *Economist* advises its party brethren to "let clique men and ring men take back seats in the synagogue, Good advice, but it isn't heeded.

☞Rev. Mr. Overby, of Camden, is one of the successful truckers and gets ready for the early markets. He supplied some of our green grocers with nice cabbage, this year's growth, last week.

☞The Executive Committee of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly will accept our acknowledgement of a complimentary certificate of membership for 1888 See fuller notice on our editorial page.

☞We fully agree with the man who said, "If there is anything that makes one long for solitude, it is to stand and talk to a man who is emitting the aroma of poor whiskey." Ugh!

☞There was quite a frost on Thursday morning. In this locality the potatoes, tomatoes and tender vegetables were considerably hurt, but in the neighborhood of Norfolk the truckers suffered much more severely.

☞The population of Elizabeth City is about 5,000. It has nearly doubled in the last eight years. While there is no "boom," its growth is steady and healthy. There is no reason why it should not again double by the time another eight years roll bye.

☞Mr. Major Bell showed us a relic of the "olden time" the other day, being a scrip of 'Continental Currency." On its face is printed "Bearer receive Three Spanish Dollars, or the value thereof in Gold or Silver, according to a Resolution of Congress passed at Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1776."

☞Mr. J. W. Wharton, the old and reliable Commission Dealer of Philadelphia, paid this section his annual visit last week, as he been doing for nearly thirty years, to see, shake hands and talk business with the Albemarle truckers. He called, as he always does, and paid his respects to the CAROLINIAN. Prompt and honest, he has the confidence of our people.

☞In reply to several inquiries from abroad, we state that the colored people of Elizabeth City are making commendable progress. Quite a number of them own their homes, and some of them are really neat and comfortable. They have good schools and churches, a neat cemetery, and they are peaceable and lawabiding citizens. Several of them have accumulated considerable property.

☞As we stated last week, the public road question will be discussed at the next meeting of the Farmers' Club. It is an important one, not only to farmers, but to the general public. Then let other subjects of vital interest, such as recuperative agriculture, stock raising, mixed farming, etc, be taken up. These discussions can be made interesting and profitable. Any aid the CAROLINIAN can render the Club will be freely given.

☞On Monday afternoon Elizabeth City celebrated the organization of the ALBEMARLE FIRE COMPANY. It was a gala occasion. At 3 o'clock the Court House bell was rung, when the members of the Company (40 in number), the Pasquotank Rifles, the Band and a large number of citizens, formed in procession on Water street and, under the Marshalship of M. B. Culpepper esq., aided by six Assistants, all mounted on spanking gray horses, paraded the principal street of the city. The Engine—a beauty and as bright as a new silver dollar—was garlanded with flowers and drawn by four horses. The final halt was made in front of the Reform Club Rooms, from the balcony of which an address was delivered by C. L. Riddick esq., complimenting the Company and congratulating the citizens upon this additional evidence of enterprise and progress. The engine was then tested. It was built at Seneca Falls, N. Y. It has a capacity of throwing four 1 inch streams of water 180 feet. It took just six minutes to get up steam.

—Elizabeth City, with fine public Buildings, a superb Military Company, and a splendid Fire Department, now takes rank with the foremost cities of the State.

☞Corn was 64 cents at Norfolk yesterday.

☞It is because farmers do not take time to do business in a business way that they so often fail to make farming profitable.

—Lace Baby Caps, from 10c up to 50c, at Fowler & Co's.

☞The young man on the lookout for a "soft place," through a dislike for honest hard work, can find one under his hat.

—Merchants wanting good Hats to sell at 25c, send to Fowler & Co's.

☞It may be that luck goes up and down the world calling on men and women, but the name has been spelled pluck on all the cards that have come under our eye.

—Carpets and Matting at Fowler & Co's.

☞It is becoming clear to the observant farmer that not only must he mix his crops, but become a stock farmer, if he would maintain the fertility of his land and lessen the drudgery of his occupation.

☞The contract for carrying the mail between Elizabeth City and Fairfield, twice a week, has been awarded to F. N. Hussey, at $3,5000.

—3 miles 4-4 soft bleached Cottons at 9c. at Fowler & Co's., and it costs nothing to examine it. Samples sent when request d.

☞The CAROLINIAN holds that no farmer can continue raising scrub stock. Between twenty years of farming with scrub stock, and the same number of years with improved stock, there will be a difference in profits equal to the price of a farm.

—Merchants wanting Shoes will do well to see Fowler & Co's. They carry anything from a ladies' fine Slipper to a mens' heavy Brogan. Prices guarantied.

☞Never go back on a friend. Of all baseness ingratitude is the meanest. The man who has aided you, who has helped when you needed it, stand by him to the last.

"On the broad highway of action,
Friends of worth are far and few!
So when one has proved his friendship,
Cling to him who clings to you!"

—"Chesnuts!" It's the same old story; our goods are the cheapest. It's worth telling twice; so we repeat the assertion. The finishing stroke was when we knocked our prices flat down.
ROBINSON & CO.

☞The yards and fields and woods, all "out doors," appear in full spring garb. How beautiful they are in their green foliage, rich verdure and ornamented with flowers of the fairest hue. It is the season when the lover of Nature can fully enjoy walks and drives in this Southland.

—Ladies who cannot visit Fowler & Co's., send for samples of Dress goods and they will be forwarded at once.

☞To a point suggested by a correspondent, the CAROLINIAN would earnestly ask every voter to consider what encouragement the message and position of President Cleveland offers to any new or even old industry? Is there any growing town or city, any nook or corner in all our broad country, which can have any hope of advancing prosperity upon the radical changes of the tariff as urged by him? What new fields of labor will be opened, or what old ones will show increased activity? Rather, which one among them all will not be slaughtered? With their occupations gone, where are the many thousands of discharged laborers to go?

—Fowler & Co's $7.50, $8.00 and $9.00 Men's Suits "take the cake."

☞"A Reader" wants to know the meaning of the word "Cloture," as used in parliamentary langeage. The sudden stoppage of debate in parliamentary assemblies by decision of the chairman, or by a vote of a majority of the legislators, is termed cloture. It came into prominence in the English House of Commons in 1881. During the sessions of 1877-79, the "Home-rulers." determined to obstruct legislation, offered hundreds of amendments, called for the ayes and noes on every question, and retarded business in many ways In 1881 the same policy was adopted during the discussion of Mr. Gladstone's "coercion bills" for Ireland, and although Parliament had been convoked a month earlier than usual in order to hasten much needed legislation, the obstructionists rendered the efforts of the house futile. The presiding officer at last made known his intention to refuse recognition to any more speakers, and Mr. Gladstone offered a motion which provided for an immediate vote upon any matter of urgent business, at the request of forty members, and at the sacrifice of the usual privileges of debate. This motion was passed by a great majority, amidst the wildest confusion, during which ten Irish members were forcibly expelled. The cloture has been in vogue in France since the *coup d'etat* of 1851. Five members may move for it; the motion is then put by the chair, and only one member may speak in opposition; if the majority sustain the motion it is voted upon immediately. While the cloture is designed to cut off the unreasonable or vexatious obstructions of the minority, and bring the main question to a direct vote, it has frequently been adopted arbitrarily and without sufficient cause.

☞A double couple arrived on the train yesterday to be joined in the bonds of matrimony. They were Mr. Benj F. Cartwright and Miss Mollie A. Wilkins of Norfolk, who called on and were united by Rev. J. T. Whitley; and Mr. Arthur L. Hyslop and Miss Ella Lavere, of Portsmouth who secured the services of Justice M. B. Culpepper.

☞Rev. Geo. Baker, having tendered his resignation as Pastor of the Baptist Church at this place, delivered his valedictory sermon on Sunday night. There was a large attendance. After the service a handsome purse was raised and presented. The improved condition and growth of the Church under Mr. Baker's ministry have been matters of general comment. Its present condition is in marked contrast with what it was four and a half years ago when he took charge. He will still remain here.

☞In the last issue of the Bloomsburg, Pa., *Republican*, we see the following item:

Through the courtesy of A. B. Cathcart we have been shown a copy of the *Republican* Vol. 1. No. 14. It is dated Thursday morning, July 16th, 1857. Palemon John was editor and proprietor and Frank Stewart corresponding editor.

How vividly it brought back the incidents, surroundings and experience of that first year of our editorial life, almost thirty-one years ago! We had a complete file of the twelve volumes of the *Republican* we published, but lost them in the fire that destroyed our office nine years ago. We would be glad to get copies of some of the early issues of the paper.

☞In the last issue of the *Farm and Home*, published at Springfield, Mass, we find the following letter from Hon. J. T. Patrick, our State Commissioner of Immigration:

The belt lying in the eastern section of North Carolina which includes the land along the Norfolk and Southern Railroad, is certainly the garden spot of America. The soil is a rich loam, and will produce an abundance of almost everything needed by man, especially fruit and vegetables, which are shipped by rail direct to the North. The land produces good hay crops, and the reeds are fine for fattening cattle. Eastern North Carolina is the home of the Scuppernong and other fine grapes. As to the desirability of its climate for a Northern man and his family, I refer to Dr. Palemon John of Elizabeth City, N. C., formerly of Pennsylvania, as well as to some 60 Northern families who have located in that vicinity.

LOCAL MENTION.

The flower yards are increasing in beauty.—The Municipal election on Monday next. Let every citizen do his duty without regard to the 'bosses.' —The largest and finest shad we have seen this season were brought to town on Saturday by Mr. J. S. Lister.—If you want a delicious and healthful drink, go and try Allen's Moxie.—Mr. T. T. White mb, who has been spending the past three months in the county of Robeson, returned on last Thursday. He gives an interesting account of that section and people.—The Pasquotank Rifles were reviewed by State Inspector Cameron on Friday night.—The sermons of Mr. Whitley, at the Methodist Church, are attracting attention. The one delivered on Sunday night is noticed by "Cousin Eveleen."—The registry at the Albemarle House indicate an increase in travel here.—The members of Olive Branch Baptist Church, colored, are making an effort to raise money to purchase a bell. They have a very interesting and successful revival meeting now in progress, conducted by the Pastor Rev. J. K. Lamb.—The authorities propose sinking several more town wells.—At the meeting of the Reform Club in the Court House on Sunday, an appropriate selection was read by Mr. Lane Simons and a logical and very pertinent address was delivered by Rev Mr. Whitley.—Several of our lawyers are at Tyrrell Court this week.—Rev. T. W. Babb, of Hertford, gave us a pleasant call and a social chat yesterday.—A copartnership in the lumber business has been formed by N. and W. G. Underwood. See notice.

THE DISTRICT.

Tyrrell Court at Columbia this week.

The jail at Plymouth will be rebuilt and made fire-proof.

Mrs Sallie Sawyer, of Camden, died on the 20th ult, at the advanced age of 86.

The fishermen on the Chowan and Roanoke rivers have not had profitable season

Dare Court at Manteo next week. It will open on Wednesday. Judge Connor will preside.

The Edenton *Enquirer* claims that there are eighty-eight business enterprises, besides green grocers, at that place.

The new Methodist Church at Manteo will be dedicated on the 2nd Sunday in May. The dedicatory sermon will be preached by Rev J G Lennon of Elizabeth City.

The *Fisherman & Farmer* says that last week two more colored men fell unconscious in the streets of Edenton, greatly exciting the colored people.

There was a disastrous fire at Harrellsville, Gates county, between midnight and morning on the 22d ult. It had its origin in a restaurant kept by Baker & Cullins, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Every business house except one, including the postoffice and several dwellings, were burned. Estimated loss $75,000. But little insurance

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

CONDUCTED BY "COUSIN EVELEEN."

"The Unity of All Christian Churches." This subject was admirably treated by Rev. Mr. Whitley Sunday evening April 29th. Many of our readers will doubtless recall the Jubilee of Pius IX. From that great Convention and gathering together of all Catholic Bishops, Pius IX sent forth an invitation to all dissenting Christians to be present at the meetings and talk over the great division of Christianity with a view to creating a *unity of all Christian churches*. This invitation was talked over and commented upon, but not accepted by the Protestant Bishops; perhaps if one may dare supply a motive—because of a feeling of surprise. "What willing to be friends? "Why we thought ——," But the good seed had been sown. It fell on fruitful ground and now we hear on all sides calls for Union. May the call grow louder, firmer and stronger till Christians of all denominations may feel that they are one after all because they are united in a common love for Christ.

When the golden tongued speaker presented his reasons, clear and pure from all prejudice, quoting from Baptist and Episcopalian, giving honor to Catholic and Quaker, it must have been a narrow mind who could not receive from such a source the message of the Christ. Mr. Whitley said that of all the famous temples of earth the little room where Christ instituted the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was the greatest and most glorious. It was there, too, that Christ prayed that his disciples might be one. This prayer is repeated no less than five different times; on one occasion embracing those who believed the word of the disciples. "O Father, I pray that they may be one with me, even as I am one with Thee!" This unity Mr. Whitley explained did not mean a leveling of all barriers built by individual conscience. No! only a lowering of the walls so that Christians might be able to shake hands across.

He compared the prejudice which often exists between two good Christians (of different denominations) to some ships which met in a fog, and taking each other for enemies they opened fire on each other. When the fog cleared away they saw that both bore the flag of the same nation. Sadly and with hearts of dismay they saluted and made haste to care for their dead and dying. So sometimes good Christians, both 'under the same flag," both loving Christ but befogged in prejudices, injure each other and often prevent each other's usefulness. He quoted with approval the saying of a Quaker preacher, "If thee will not quarrel with my *hat*, I will not quarrel with thy *gown*." What a volume of the sweet spirit of toleration in the words!

Another quotation might be referred to as the parable of the limestone rock. The Christian denominations may be compared to the limestone rock. It is covered with fissures- but the fissures only extend a certain number of feet, after that one finds a solid bed of rock all the way down; such are the little or great differences which divide the Church of Christ. The differences are real and they extend downward a certain depth, but beneath all is the firm rock of faith in Christ, and even over the fissures of division flowers of brotherly love and charity are springing. So be it. Rev. Mr. Whitley announced that the subject of his lecture next Sunday A. M. will be "A Good Old Age," and will be especially addressed to old people, though all are invited.

A certain case was brought before the W. C. T. U. at their last meeting, which appeared to call for the enforcement of the laws against selling liquor to minors. Action was postponed to obtain evidence.

COUSIN EVELEEN.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF April 25.

(To Enigma by Fannie—Speak gently. To Charade by E. M.—Rose-buds. To Decapitation by M—G-love.

DECAPITATIONS.
By M.

No. 1. Behead a planet and leave a compound.
No. 2. Behead a masculine noun and leave a variety of bees.
No. 3. Behead a product of the dairy and leave to speak.
No. 4. Behead propinquity and leave a very important feature of the face.

ENIGMA
E M.

I am composed of 24 letters.
My 1 16 11 9 22 23 is the dearest thing on earth to all.
My 2 3 7 2 15 a constellation.
My 7 22 3 15 16 17 one of the orders of Miltons angels.
My 8 9 10 (n) 12 13 14 19 4 5 24 a representation of sounds.
My 18 19 2 20 an ancient country.
My 23 15 21 22 (i) 13 17 a city of North Carolina.
My 7 6 20 16 17 7 one kind of fairies.
My whole is a place of business on Road St., where good work is done.

A Statesman View.

Washington Critic

There are unthought thoughts
And unkissed kisses,
Sad for the boys,
And sad for the misses,

But sadder than these,
It may be stated,
Is legislation
That is unlegislated.

—The celebrated "W. L. Douglas $3 shoe," also a full line of his other advertised goods may be found at H. Weisel's, Agent, Elizabeth City.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50c and $1 per bottle at Wood & Wadswotrh's Drug Store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded, Price 25 cents per box FOR SALE BY WOOD & WADSWORTH.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight allum or phosphate powder. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall-street, New York.

TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION

NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE 22, TAKES EFFECT APRIL 30, 1888

Mail and Express (Southbound, Daily, except Sundays, leaves Elizabeth City, 5.00 P. M. Northbound, leaves at 3.30 P. M.

The Accomodation daily, except Sundays, leaves at 7 o'clock A. M., and returning, arrives at 9.15 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive at and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, North, Alligator, Pamlico, Tar and Neuse rivers.

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The Steamer Plymouth, plying between Edenton and Williamston, will go to Hamilton on Tuesday and Friday of each week, leaving that place at 2 o'clock a. m., on Wednesday and Saturday,

Norfolk Passenger and Freight Station at Norfolk and Western Railroad Depot.

Freight received daily, except Sundays.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal Stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.

M. K. KING, General Manager.

EASTERN CAROLINA DESPATCH

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch, as follows: From Norfolk, by Norfolk Southern Railroad; Baltimore by P. W. & B. R. R., Pressent St., Station Philadelphia by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock St., Station; New York by Penn'a R. R., Pier 27 North River.

T. SELBY HARNEY,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent.

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT DISMAL SWAMP CANAL
Norfolk, Va. Feb 14, 1888.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL, will admit sharp-built vessels drawing five feet water, lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet, and 19½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binders, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from this Office.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beam (the dimensions called for by the Charter,) traverse the Canal at their own risk.

HENRY ROBERTS, Superintendent

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS

W. G. UNDERWOOD,
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ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
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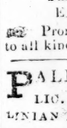
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Office at residence, on South Road Street
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TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he has taken the OLD STAND ON ROAD STREET, and keeps on hand as a sortment of Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus, and Cutlery. Repairing in this line promptly done.
C. O. W. BELL.

F. M. COOK,



JEWELER
70 Road Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
F. COOK has well selected stock JEWELRY and SILVER WARE, WATCHES Crooke Ladies and Misses' Sets Pins and Ear Rings, Studs, Collar and Cuff Buttons Rackets Chains, Sleeve Links, etc.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS FOR THE
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And all Bilious Complaints
Safe to take, being purely vegetable; no griping. Price 25 cts. All Druggists.

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And all Bilious Complaints
Safe to take, being purely vegetable; no griping. Price 25 cts. All Druggists.

OUR TERRESTRIAL BALL!

Which we intend to keep rolling until echo goes on strike.

It may sound Trite but you'll find it True
When You
Compare Our Prices
With the prices made on similar goods in any store in Elizabeth City.
We are making money on
Large Sales and Low Prices
And when we offer on the PICK of OUR STOCK we don't intend to
PICK YOUR POCKET.

This is not all cry and little wool. It's an all-wool yarn we spin and matches our goods' Spring is at your doors. The wind is blowing for
MOSES WEISEL, Ag't,
CORNER MAIN & WATER STREETS, ELIZABETH CITY N C.
Waiting anxiously to how you his Spring Attractions

Wholesale Department.

FOWLER & CO. have opened a Wholesale Dry goods, Notions and Shoe Department above their Retail Store, and invite the Merchants of Eastern Carolina to call and examine Goods. Prices Guaranteed.

Carpet Department.

Back of their Shoe Store FOWLER & CO have opened a Carpet Room, where you will find Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrains, Cotton and Hemp Carpets, Mattings, Smyrna Tapestry and Oil Rugs and Mats, and Floor Oil Cloth 1 to 2 yards wide.

Cloak & Clothing Department.

Back of their Dry Goods Store FOWLER & CO., have opened a Cloak and Clothing Department, where you can get Ladies and Childrens Cloaks & Wraps from Plush Cloaks at $10, down to $3.50.

FOWLER & CO., have 1800 feet more Space now to do business in and their customers will find their Dry Goods Store now comfortable and a larger variety of Dress Goods, Trimmings, Underwear, Blankets and Notions and Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., to select from than ever before

FOWLER & CO'S, Shoe Store is over run with Boots, Shoes and Hats, by every one who comes is politely waited on. Mail orders promptly filled.

J. B. FLORA
GROCER and TOBACCONIST,

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FLORA'S reputation for being one of the best BUYERS to be found anywhere having been established. Buying large quantities direct from the Manufacturers, thereby saving the "middle man's" profit, enables him to sell cheaper and put money in the pockets of his customers.

If you have not called on him do so at once; he will save you money

Dupont's Powder, Seal N. C. Smoking Tobacco, James Pearl & Co.'s Cakes and Crackers, Harrison Bro's & Co.s R. M. Paints, Atmor's Mince Meat and English Plum Pudding, Sold at Factory Prices.

The Highest Cash Prices paid for all Country Produce

FURNITURE,

House-hold Goods, Furnishing Tinware, Wooden-ware Table Cutlery Baskets, Childrens' Car riages, Pictures, Novelties Lamps Floor & Table Oil Cloths, Wall Paper.

— WARES.— Queens-Ware, Porcelain, French & Decorated ware, Glass-ware Chandeliers, Window Glass, etc.

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THE ITHACA GUN DAMASCUS STEEL BARRELS,

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MOST DURABLE AND BEST SHOOTING GUN MADE.

Strong, simple, well-balanced. All have Top Lever, Low Hammers, Rebounding Locks, Interchangeable Parts, Extension Rib, Self-Fastening Compensating Fore End, Rubber Butt Plate.

Close Hard Shooting Guns at Long Range a Specialty.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

ITHACA GUN CO., - - - ITHACA, N. Y.

GRANITE IRONWARE.



FOR BROILING, BAKING, BOILING, PRESERVING.
IS LIGHT; HANDSOME, WHOLESOME, DURABLE.
The Best Ware Made for the Kitchen.
Manufactured only by the
St. Louis Stamping Co. St. Louis
For Sale by all Stove, Hardware and House Furnishing Dealers.
Cook Book and Price List Free on Application.
Be Sure to Mention this Paper.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings.

80TH DAY.—The Chace Copyright bill was discussed....The House bill prohibiting the making (in Washington or Georgetown) of "books" or "pools" on the result of trotting or running races, boat races, or baseball was passed....The Senate resumed consideration of the bill to forfeit certain lands heretofore granted for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads. After discussion the bill was laid aside without action....Senate bill for the registry of three foreign built barges, owned in South Amboy, N. J., and House bill for the sale of certain New York lands in Kansas were passed....Cigarette smoking was discussed in the Senate. Senator Chace, of Rhode Island, presented a long petition relating to the sale of cigarettes and tobacco to minors under sixteen years of age in the District of Columbia. Mr. Chace went at some length into the merits of the matter, stating his belief that the young generation was being ruined by the cigarette "habit." He wanted the petition with its signatures printed in the *Congressional Record*, which was agreed to....Senator Beck introduced a bill providing for the formation of a commission to select a tract of land, not more than one hundred acres in extent, along the shores of Rock Creek, a stream separating Washington from Georgetown, such land to be used for the purposes of a zoological park.

81ST DAY.—A bill was placed on the calendar to provide for the erection of public buildings for postoffices in towns and cities where the postoffice receipts for three years preceding have exceeded $3000 annually....A resolution was offered directing the Civil Service Commissioners to furnish lists of all persons certified for appointment to the Patent Office from March 4, 1885, to March, 1888. Also lists of those selected and appointed....The substitute proposed for the bill to provide for the establishment of a Bureau of Animal Industry was considered....The Copyright bill was debated and went over....The Senate then went into Executive session and passed a number of pension bills.

82D DAY.—The following bills were placed on the calendar: To relieve certain appointed and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps from the charge of desertion; to enlarge the powers and duties of the Department of Agriculture....The House amendment to the bill giving a pension of $100 a month to the widow of General Ricketts (reducing it to $75) was non-concurred in, and a committee of conference ordered....A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the reports of Special Agents Beecher and Tingle as to the alleged smuggling of opium from British Columbia. The motion to refer the President's message was taken up, and Mr. Voorhees addressed the Senate on the subject....The bill to forfeit unearned land grants was laid aside without action.

83D DAY.—The Conference Committee on the House joint resolution accepting the invitation of the French Republic to take part in the International Exposition in Paris in 1889, made a report which was agreed to. It fixes the amount of appropriation at $250,000....Mr. Chandler submitted an amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation bill, which appropriates $65,742.01 for the relief of Pay Inspector Smith, who was court-martialed for wrongfully using this amount....A bill was presented the provisions of which are intended as a recognition of the merits and services of Chief Engineer Melville and of other officers and men of the Jeannette Arctic expedition....The bill establishing an anchorage in New York Harbor was passed....The Senate passed the bill appropriating $35,000 to construct at a point on the Potomac, twelve miles below Washington, a counterpoise battery on the plan of the inventor, Beverly Kennon.

House Proceedings.

93D DAY.—The Senate bill was passed authorizing the Kansas City, Texarkana and Gulf Railroad Company to construct bridges over the Red and Little Rivers in Arkansas....The House resumed the consideration of the Indian Appropriation Bill, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Randall to strike out the Choctaw judgment section. The motion was lost, and the bill was passed....A bill was referred to the private calendar to place General W. F. Smith on the retired list with the rank of Major General....The consideration of the Pension Appropriation Bill was begun by Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, making a lengthy speech, in favor of a full appropriation. The Pension Bill was then passed....The Committee of the Whole went into the consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill, by paragraphs.

94TH DAY.—The Dunn Free Ship bill has been favorably reported....The Breckenridge Copyright bill was placed on the calendar....The House then went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. The opponents of the bill made a strong fight to postpone its consideration but were unsuccessful in the endeavor. Mr. Randall's amendment appropriating $250,000 for the improvement of the Philadelphia harbor was passed.

95TH DAY.—A resolution was introduced accepting in behalf of the House of Representatives the invitation to participate in the Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of George Washington, to be held in New York April 30, 1889....A bill was presented to execute certain treaty stipulations prohibiting Chinese immigration....A resolution was referred directing the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to fully and thoroughly investigate the fur seal fisheries of Alaska, and all contracts and leases made by the Government with any persons or companies for taking fur seals. Also a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to the fur seal fisheries of Alaska....A good part of the day was spent by the House in the discussion of items in the River and Harbor bill for the improvement of Texas harbors, especially that of Galveston, for which the sum of $600,000 is recommended by the Committee—$500,000 for the entrance to the harbor, and $100,000 for improving the ship channel in Galveston Bay....The House passed with an amendment the Senate bill granting a pension to the widow of the late Major-General J. B. Ricketts. The Senate voted a pension of $100 per month, and the House cut the amount down to $75 per month.

96TH DAY.—The Committee on Elections submitted the report in the contested election case of Frank against Glover, from the IXth Congressional District of Missouri. It finds the contestee, Mr. Glover, entitled to the seat....The Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported Senate joint resolution appropriating $30,000 to enable the United States to participate in the International Exposition at Brussels, Belgium....The Committee on Commerce reported back a resolution for the investigation of the strike on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad....A bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to award a gold medal of the first class to Captain Thomas Sampson, of New York City, for rescuing five boys from drowning....The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair, on the Tariff bill. Mr. Reed tried to come to some arrangement with Mr. Mills as to the time to be devoted to the Tariff bill, but pending the discussion the House adjourned.

97TH DAY.—The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair) on the Tariff bill....Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, spoke in favor of the Mills bill....Messrs. Browne and Dockery spoke in opposition to tariff reduction....The Committee on Appropriations reported the bill making an appropriation of $150,250 to enable executive departments to participate in the Centennial Exhibition to be held in Cincinnati next July....The House then took a recess until 8 o'clock, and devoted the evening session to further debate on the Tariff bill.

98TH DAY.—The debate on the Mills Tariff Reduction bill occupied the entire day's session. The participants in the debate who made formal and lengthy speeches were Messrs. Buchanan, Hemphill, Osborne and Hudd.

A NAVAL RESERVE.

Secretary Whitney Points Out the Importance of the Plan.

In a letter written to the Naval Reserve Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, Secretary Whitney has declared himself earnestly in favor of the establishment of a naval reserve. The necessity for the maintenance of a naval reserve, the Secretary says, is universally recognized at the present day. No nation maintains a standing army and navy adequate to defence. All of them rely upon reserves and upon the preparation previously made for expanding quickly from a peace to a war basis. The maintenance of a naval reserve, he asserts, is a measure of economy. Under such a system a body of men supporting themselves by ordinary civil pursuits is enrolled and maintained by the Government sufficiently for its purpose in the event of war at comparatively small expense. England, he says, maintains, with an annual expenditure of less than $2,000,000, an auxiliary naval force twice as large as the entire American navy. The suggestion that a naval reserve should be established, the Secretary continues, has awakened the greatest interest in all parts of the country.

He concludes his letter by saying:

"In the judgment of the department it is both necessary and economical that the Government should have in reserve a fleet of auxiliary merchant ships, previously prepared with the necessary fittings for instant conversion into cruisers, which would therefore be available upon a moment's notice for use by the Government in time of war."

TERRIBLE MINE EXPLOSION.

Seventeen Men Killed Outright and Many Fatally Burned.

An explosion which occurred Friday evening in St. Helen colliery at Workington, England, killed twenty-two men and injured several others.

Almost the whole population of the mining town of Workington assembled around the mouth of the shaft, where they remained all night.

Most agonizing scenes occurred when the bodies of dead husbands and fathers were brought to the surface. Many of the bareheaded women and children had at some time or other previously lost a friend or relative from accidents in the pit, but this was the most terrible blow that has fallen on the town.

The dead have been brought to the surface, but many of the injured have been so severely injured that they will die, which will probably run the total loss of life up to forty.

THE destinations of the immigrants who landed at New York City last year, as announced by the immigrants themselves, were as follows. Of course many of those who stopped in New York State did so only temporarily. It will be observed that Illinois stands third on the list in respect to numbers of intending settlers:

New York	151,023	West Virginia	856
Pennsylvania	51,332	Kentucky	781
Illinois	23,173	Oregon	644
New Jersey	14,639	Tennessee	629
Michigan	14,375	Louisiana	561
Minnesota	13,608	North Carolina	435
Massachusetts	12,955	Vermont	419
Ohio	11,778	Delaware	349
Wisconsin	8,177	Indian Territory	324
Iowa	7,966	Virginia	323
Indiana	7,479	Georgia	309
Connecticut	7,308	Maine	262
California	5,494	Wyoming	243
Nebraska	4,538	Florida	212
Kansas	3,791	Mississippi	179
Rhode Island	3,401	New Hampshire	165
Colorado	3,389	Manitoba	161
Missouri	3,232	Nevada	159
Dakota	2,227	Alabama	141
Texas	2,078	Idaho	115
Montana	1,757	Arkansas	114
British Colombia	1,612	New Mexico	113
Canada	1,586	South Carolina	111
Maryland	1,465	Arizona	90
Washington Ter.	1,199	South America	63
Mexico	1,195	Cuba	63
Utah	1,100	West Indies	37
Dist. Columbia	1,028	New Brunswick	6

THE Rev. Ebenezer Fitch resigned the Presidency of Williams College in 1815. A few days ago President Carter of that institution received a letter addressed to "President" Fitch. No one will be surprised to learn that the letter was from Philadelphia.

ONE YEAR'S FIRES.

Record of Losses in the United States During 1887.

Amount of Property Destroyed Larger than Usual.

The fire statistics, annually compiled by the *Chronicle* of New York City, are published for the current year. These records of fires and losses are the only elaborate ones kept, and are prepared in the interest of fire insurance companies. The *Chronicle* reports 16,394 noteworthy fires in the United States during 1887, an increase of 1172 over 1886. The value of the property burned was $119,209,380, an increase of $14,284,630 over 1886. The average loss by each fire was $7272, against $6760 in 1886. About 58 per cent. of the whole loss is estimated to have been returned to fire-sufferers by the insurance companies. The remaining 42 per cent. was on uninsured property.

The fire loss of the year was divided as follows: In New England, 10.6 millions; in the Middle States, 31.4 millions; in the Southern States, 24.6; in the Western States, 42.3 millions; in the Pacific States and Territories, 10.4 millions. In the Middle, Southern and Western States the fire loss was considerably above the normal average; in the other sections it was about normal. The *Chronicle* concludes that in the older sections of the United States, taking one year with another, there is no alarming growth in the destruction by fire, but in the South and West it is growing up with the country. The first quarter of 1887 was less disastrous as regards fires than the corresponding period of 1886; after that the losses were much heavier, the fire record of November being the largest of the year.

Over $87,000,000 was lost on property where fires originated. The rest of the $119,000,000 was lost on property burned by exposure. Incendiarism and defective flues are reported as the chief causes of fires, the former leading. About 21 per cent of the fires of known origin are said to have been incendiary. A brief examination of the principal fire causes, as distributed by States, shows that fires from incendiarism and defective flues were most frequent in Ohio and Indiana; from spontaneous combustion most numerous in Illinois, New York and Massachusetts; from lightning most frequent in Pennsylvania, Indiana and New York; from miscellaneous sparks most frequent in Illinois and Missouri; from friction in machinery most numerous in Illinois, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania; from stationery engines and boilers most numerous in New York and Pennsylvania; from matches most frequent in Massachusetts, Illinois and Pennsylvania; from explosions of lamps and lanterns most frequent in New York, Pennsylvania and California; forest and prairie fires most numerous in Arkansas, California and Illinois, and fires from locomotive sparks most frequent in Illinois and Missouri.

The year 1887 was not a disastrous one in the agricultural districts, the list of distinctively agricultural risks burned being shorter than 1886. The burning of mercantile and manufacturing property was largely in excess of the reccord in 1886. The loss of human lives by fires was also much larger than during any other year in which a record had been kept.

LATER NEWS.

THE Pennsylvania Republican State Convention at Harrisburg nominated James T. Mitchell for Supreme Court Judge and chose Delegates at Large to the Republican National Convention, headed by Senator Quay. The platform declares for protection to American industries.

THE Delamater Iron Works in New York City were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $100,000. Four firemen were severaly injured by a falling wall.

AT Yonkers, N. Y., four workmen were killed by the caving-in of the walls of a tunnel they were digging.

A GRAND celebration was held in New Haven, Conn., in commemoration of the 250th birthday of the city.

THE Massachusetts Republican Convention met at Boston and elected delegates to the Chicago Presidential Convention. It is an uninstructed delegation, headed by Senator Hoar. The platform is for protection.

THE Republican State Convention met in Fort Worth, Texas, and sent an uninstructed delegation to the National Republican Convention to be held in Chicago.

FLORIDA'S delegation to the Republican National Convention is uninstructed.

AN examination of the books shows that James Cummings, manager of R. G. Dun & Co.'s Business Agency, at Dayton, Ohio, who killed himself a few days ago, was $64,000 short.

SAMUEL DEW killed the City Marshal of Nelsonville, Ohio, and then committed suicide.

THE President has approved the act for a bridge across the Mississippi River at Memphis; the act granting the right of way to the Duluth, Rainy Lake River and Southwestern Railway Company, through certain Indian lands in the State of Minnesota; the act making an appropriation for the erection of a building for the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

THE Ways and Means Committee has decided to continue the debate over the tariff bill seventeen days. On Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays the House will rise at 5:30 P. M., and reassemble at 8 P. M., the evening sessions to be for debate only. On Mondays and Saturdays the sessions will end at 5:30 P. M. Saturday will be devoted to pension legislation as usual.

THE Prince of Wales has, for the fifteenth time, been installed as Grand Master of the Free Masons of the world.

FOREST fires have caused great destruction of valuable timber around Kingston, Plymouth and Foxboro, in Massachusetts.

THE Maverick Oil Works at Boston, Mass., were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $200,000. One employe was killed and three others frightfully burned.

GEORGE DUNHAM has been hanged at Woodbury, N. J., for the murder of his mother-in-law.

THE Maine Republican Convention held its session at Bangor and adopted resolutions urging a maintenance of the present protective tariff. Delegates were elected to the Chicago Convention, who are pledged to support Blaine for the Presidential nomination.

THE Crosby High Liquor License bill has passed both Houses of the New York Legislature. It fixes the liquor license at from $300 to $1000, and the beer license at from $100 to $400.

THE large dry goods house of Metcalf Bros. & Co., at Detroit, Mich., has made an assignment. Liabilities, $300,000.

HEAVY frosts have done great damage to truck farms in Virginia.

THE dwelling house of Louis Stroman, near Springfield, S. C., was burned and four of Stroman's children—two boys and two girls—perished in the flames. Stroman's eldest son was fatally burned while endeavoring to rescue his brothers and sisters.

THE Indiana State Democratic Convention met at Indianapolis and nominated for Governor, Courtland C. Matson; for Lieutenant Governor, W. R. Myers; for Secretary of State, R. W. Miers; for Auditor, C. A. Munson; for Treasurer, Thomas Byrne. The Convention then adopted resolutions indorsing the Administration and suggesting the name of Governor Gray for the Vice Presidential nomination. Delegates were instructed to support Cleveland in the St. Louis Convention.

THE President has approved the act to prevent any person in the cities of Washington and Georgetown from making books and pools on the result of trotting or running races.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has decided to visit New York on Decoration Day in order to participate in the Grand Army memorial exercises in that city and Brooklyn. He will first review the parade in New York and will then go to Brooklyn and review the parade there.

THE Queen of England ended her visit to Berlin by reviewing a brilliant military pageant that was held in her honor.

STICKS at nothing—The theatrical swordsman.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

ANDREW CARNEGIE has resumed operations in his great Pittsburg steel works with non-union men, refusing to treat any longer with his striking employes. He employs about 5000 men.

IMPRESSIVE funeral services were held in honor of the late Roscoe Conkling at Trinity Chapel, New York, after which the remains were taken to Utica by special train and there interred.

WILLIAM B. DINSMORE, founder of the Adams Express Company, and late President of the corporation, died recently at his home in New York city, in his seventy-eighth year.

THE famous trotting horse, Dexter, whose speed record was unbroken for so long, died recently at the New York stable of Robert Bonner, his owner. Mr. Bonner paid $35,000 for the horse.

Two men were killed and three injured by the explosion of a tug boat on Newtown Creek, opposite Williamsburg, N. Y.

REAR-ADMIRAL CHARLES S. BOGGS, a valiant officer in the United States Navy, has just died at his home in New Brunswick, N. J., aged seventy-eight years.

BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM DWIGHT, of the United States Army, who was chief of staff under General Banks during the Civil War, died Saturday at Boston, Mass.

TREASURER WELLS, of the Seneca Falls (N. Y.) Savings Bank, is a defaulter in the sum of $10,000 and has been arrested. His peculations extend through a period of ten years.

South and West.

NAPOLEON B. LESTER, has been hanged at Lebanon, Tenn., for the murder of Pension Agent Lane.

IN Portland, Oregon, a dwelling occupied by the family of Fred Stoker caught fire from the explosion of a coal oil can. Mrs. Stoker was severely burned. Her five-months-old baby was burned to death and she herself died the next day from an overdose of morphine administered by a physician.

A POSSE of Kansas citizens pursued a band of horse-thieves and surrounded them in the Indian Territory. A fight ensued in which one of the posse was killed. The entire gang of marauders was finally captured, and eight of them either hanged or shot.

THE Bethel Home, a cheap St. Louis lodging-house, was burned, and in it perished three men, and four others were sent to the hospital dangerously injured. The watchman of the building displayed great heroism in rescuing a cripple.

A FARMER of Cabool, Mo., named Linkens, became violently insane, and locking his family in the house proceeded to kill every member. He brained two of his children, aged 9 and 11 years, with an axe. Meanwhile his wife, with two younger children, escaped through a window. The maniac then cut his own throat with a pocket knife, and died beside his children.

PHILIP HELD, of Lemars, Iowa, killed his mother after a quarrel over a horse trade, and then committed suicide.

THE entire business portion of Summit, Mich., was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $250,000.

THE village of Branchville, Va., has been totally destroyed by fire.

A DESTRUCTIVE cyclone visited Duquoin, Ill., demolishing numerous barns and dwellings, and injuring a large number of people.

Two men were killed, one fatally injured and a number hurt by an explosion of dynamite in a lumber camp near Baraga, Mich.

JOHN PARSON'S wife and child were killed by lightning, at Centreville, Ky.

J. T. BOUTWELL, Treasurer of Orange County, Ind., has disappeared, leaving his accounts short $8000.

GEORGIA prohibitionists in convention at Atlanta, elected delegates to the National Prohibition Convention who were instructed to vote for General Clinton B. Fisk, of New Jersey, for President, and George Bain, of Kentucky, for Vice-President.

B. F. BOYDSTON shot Miss Lulu Frazier at Cooper, Texas, and then blew out his brains. They were engaged to be married last Saturday, when the young lady incensed him by postponing the wedding.

Washington.

BILLS approved by the President: The act for the erection of a public building at Texarkana, the act for the purchase of the swords of the late General James Shields, the act for a public building at Birmingham, Ala., the act for the construction of a revenue cutter for Charleston, S. C., etc.

THE total number of bills and resolutions introduced in the United States Senate and House up to late date was 12,568, exceeding by more than 2000 the number presented in the first 100 days of the last Congress. So far the House had passed 425 bills, and the Senate 831; and 155 House bills and twenty-four Senate bills have been sent to the President for his approval.

MISS ROSE ELIZABETH CLEVELAND has gone to Washington. She was met at the station by Mrs. Cleveland, and was driven direct to the White House, where she will remain for some time as the guest of the President.

THE Pension Appropriation Bill, as passed by the House, appropriates $80,280,000.

THE Senate has confirmed the nomination of Thomas L. Turnstall, of Alabama, to be Consul at San Salvador.

IN response to Secretary Fairchild's proposition to buy Government bonds, $1,824,000 were offered him, but he only purchased $85,000, at prices ranging from 124 to 125.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has promised to attend the reunion of the French Canadian societies in Nashua, N. H., on June 28.

THE President has vetoed three more Pension bills, among them House Bill No. 823, granting a pension to Hannah C. Dewitt, on the ground that he had already approved an act the precise duplicate of it, which was passed by Congress earlier in the session, and because, in consequence thereof, the name of the beneficiary, in both cases, is already on the pension rolls.

FREDERICK RAINE, United States Consul-General at Berlin, has given notice of his intended resignation. It is his intention to return to Baltimore and assume control of the *German Correspondent*, a daily newspaper owned by him in that city.

DR. E. H. BRYAN, the American Consul at Lyons, France, has resigned, and will be succeeded by Lauson V. Moore, the present Vice-Consul.

THE Senate has confirmed the following nominations: W. T. Walthall, of Mississippi, Consul at Demarara; James B. Coffin, of Massachusetts, Consul at St. Helena; James B. Chess, of Indiana, Consul at Durango; Ezekiel E. Smith, of North Carolina, Minister Resident and Consul-General to Liberia.

Foreign.

A DESPATCH from Berlin says that an external ulcer has developed on the neck of the Emperor. Two internal abscesses were clearly visible.

THE town of San Fernando, in the Philippine Islands has been partly destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $1,000,000.

THE Hon. Thomas White, Canadian Minister of the Interior, is dead.

ABOUT 1500 students assembled in Paris and marched to the Louvre, shouting: "Down with Boulanger!" where they attacked the newspaper offices. The Boulangerist party, following, attacked the students with loaded sticks, and many were wounded. Finally the police separated the combatants, and arrested a large number of them.

A CROWD of five hundred persons rescued a prisoner who had been arrested for attending a Land League meeting at Abbeyfeale, Ireland, and stoned the police. Fifteen officers were injured, four of them severely. The police were subsequently re-enforced and arrested five of their assailants.

A PARTY of students held an anti-Boulangerist meeting in Paris and General Boulanger was burned in effigy.

A HEAVY EARTHQUAKE.

More Than Four Thousand People Killed in a Chinese Province.

A steamer just arrived in San Francisco brings the following official details of a terrible earthquake in the Province of Yunnan as reported to the Governor of Yunnan by the Prefect of Lin An with Chi Hiens of Ship Ping and Kien Shui Ko.

From the second day of the twelth month of the last year till the third day of this there were over ten shocks of eartquake, accompanied with a noise like thunder. Yamende, in the cities of Ship Ping and Kien Shui, were either knocked down or split right down, and temples likewise.

In Ship Ping eight or nine tenths of the houses in the south are falling down and half of those in the east; in the northwest a thousand being cracked or bent out of the perpendicular, 200 people, men and women, old and young, being crushed to death. The wounded and injured number over 300. At Tung Hiang over 800 were crushed to death, and about 700 or 800 wounded. At Nan Hiang there are over 200 dead and over 400 injured. At Si Hiang there are over 200 dead and over 500 injured. About 190 killed and the same number injured at Peh Hiang. (The four places last named are suburbs.)

In the town and suburbs over 4000 people are either killed or wounded, eight or nine-tenths of the houses fallen down and the rest cracked and leaning over.

At Kein Shui, in the city, seven were killed and many wounded. In the northwest suburb 300 to 400 houses were overturned, 249 people killed and 150 or 160 wounded.

VICTORIA IN BERLIN.

The Queen of England Visits Her Afflicted Son-in-Law.

Cordially Welcomed, but No Enthusiam Shown.

Queen Victoria arrived in Berlin at 8:45 Tuesday morning, coming direct from Munich. She was received at the station by the Empress Victoria, the Crown Prince William, Prince Henry and the four Princesses, daughters of the Empress.

All entered the royal saloon car as the train stopped, and embraced the Queen. The Crown Prince gave his arm to the Queen, assisted her to alight from the car, and escorted her to the carriage.

The Queen bowed to a select few who were permitted to remain on the platform, among them the British Ambassador and his wife, and Private Secretary of the Dowager Empress Augusta, who, owing to infirmities, was unable to be present. The party descended the stairs, which were carpeted and decked with flowers, and entered carriages. They proceeded to the castle of Charlottenburg in the following order:

The Queen, the Empress, Princess Beatrice and the Crown Prince William in the first carriage. Prince Henry and sisters in the second carriage.

The route to Charlottenburg was lined with people, who cheered with some enthusiasm as the carriages passed, but as the party drew near to the castle the cheering subsided, and finally ceased altogether, out of fear of disturbing the Kaiser. So the Queen and her daughter entered the palace in silence.

There was in the whole reception no more ceremony than the ordinary and daily etiquette of the Court required. This was strictly in accordance with the wishes of the Queen.

The Emperor rose early, and the arrival of Queen Victoria having been announced, passed into one of the salons to meet her. As the Queen entered he gravely bowed a welcome, making no attempt to speak. This mute welcome deeply touched the Queen. After a brief interview the Emperor withdrew to his apartments.

The Queen and the Empress, her daughter, drove to the Royal Palace in the city during the afternoon and took tea with the Dowager Empress Augusta.

The Queen received Prince Bismarck at noon, and later she visited the British Embassy.

The *North German Gazette*, which is the recognized official Court newspaper, referring to the visit of the Queen of England, says: "Her Majesty will be welcomed by the whole population of Germany, and, above all, by the inhabitants of Berlin, with the veneration and sympathy so justly due one who has for many years ruled a friendly State and who is the mother of our Empress. All German hearts will thankfully accept as a token of the Queen's deep sympathy for the fate of our reigning house the fact that she comes to the sick bed of our beloved Emperor, and personally shares the deep affliction and great anxiety with which we are filled today. May she be enabled to bring comfort and hope, and, when she departs from Germany, to take with her the assurance that the sympathy she has displayed will always be kept in grateful remembrance here."

A BATTLE WITH INDIANS.

Mexican Troops Kill Seventeen Yaquis and Disperse the Rest.

The Yaqui Indians, now at war with the Mexican Federal forces of Sonora, Mexico, have fortified different places and are making a determined stand against the troops. A few days ago Major Enciso and Lieutenant Valtareal, with two columns of Federal troops, attacked the Indians at a strongly fortified position in the Zamalaquacs mountains, near the town of Agua Verde. A desperate fight ensued, but the Federals, after a number of charges, routed the Indians from the fortification, killing seventeen and wounding a large number. The Federal forces had one man killed and several wounded.

PROFESSOR LONG says that in one year Great Britain imports 257,000,000 pounds of butter, requiring upon the ordinary estimate 773,000,000 gallons of milk to make it. This milk would require for its production 1,717,000 cows.

A Great Surprise

Is in store for all who use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, the great guaranteed remedy. Would you believe that it is sold on its merits and that any druggist is authorized by the proprietor of this wonderful remedy to give you a sample bottle free? It never fails to cure acute or chronic coughs. All druggists sell Kemp's Balsam. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.

IN jumping at conclusions, reason frequently breaks its neck.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

ST. JACOBS OIL

RHEUMATISM.

Corroborative and Conclusive Testimony.

Lowell, Mass., July 9, 1887.

Gentlemen:—Mr. Lewis Dennis has just called upon me, and informs me that the boy Orin Robinson, who was a poor cripple on crutches, and was cured by St. Jacobs Oil in 1881; the cure has remained permanent. The young man has been and is now at work at manual labor; the case certainly proves the efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil.

DR. GEO. C. OSGOOD, M. D.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Balto., Md.

R.R.R. Radway's Ready Relief

In from one to twenty minutes never fails to relieve Pain with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer, Radway's Ready Relief will afford instant ease. It instantly relieves and soon cures

Rheumatism,	*Neuralgia,*
Coughs,	*Colds,*
Cold in the Head,	*Sore Throat,*
Asthma,	*Bronchitis,*
Pneumonia,	*Sciatica,*
Headache,	*Inflammations,*
Toothache,	*Congestions,*

DIFFICULT BREATHING.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure for every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the Only

PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs by one application.

INTERNALLY, a half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

MALARIA IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS CURED AND PREVENTED.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

R. R. R. not only cures the patient seized with Malaria, but if people exposed to the Malarial poison will every morning take 20 or 30 drops of Ready Relief in water, and eat, say a cracker, before going out, they will prevent attacks.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By so doing

SICK HEADACHE,

Dyspepsia, Foul Stomach, Biliousness will be avoided, and the food that is eaten contributes its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from disease of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above named disorders.

Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

☞ Send a letter stamp to DR. RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York, for our Book of Advice.

☞ BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S.

A Good Investment

Is that which yields large returns from a small outlay. Reader, the way is clear! No speculation, no chance, big returns! If you are like most of mankind you have somewhere a weakness—don't feel at all times just as you'd like to—headache to-day, backache to-morrow, down sick next week—all because your blood is out of order. A small outlay and what large returns! You invest in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and soon pure, fresh blood courses through your veins, and you are another being!

THE decrease of salmon in the Columbia River, Oregon, is causing fishermen to change their base of operations to Alaska.

Living Witnesses!

Ask any one who has used Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets as to their merits. They will tell you that pimples, blotches and eruptions disappear; that constipation—that breeder of disorders—is relieved; that the appetite is restored; that the whole system is renovated and regulated beyond any conception by these little wonder-workers. Being purely vegetable, they are perfectly harmless; being composed of concentrated, active ingredients, they are powerful! Purge and purify the system and disease will be unknown. Of all druggists.

CONCEIT is a fool; deceit a knave. The first deceives itself, the second practices deception upon others. Both are intolerable.

A Great Legacy

To bequeath to your children is a strong, clean, pure constitution—better than wealth, because it will never prove a curse. You cannot give what you do not possess, but mothers will find in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription a wonderful help—correcting all weaknesses, bringing their systems into perfect condition, so that their children, untainted, shall rise up to call them blessed!

There is not a druggist in all the land
But always keeps a stock on hand.

How small a portion of earth will hold us when we are dead, who ambitiously seek after the whole earth while we are living.

Chronic Coughs and Colds,

And all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, can be cured by the use of SCOTT'S EMULSION, as it contains the healing virtues of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites in their fullest form. Is a beautiful creamy Emulsion, palatable as milk, easily digested, and can be taken by the most delicate. Please read: "I consider Scott's Emulsion the remedy par-excellence in Tuberculous and Strumous Affections, to say nothing of ordinary colds and throat troubles."—W. R. S. CONNELL, M.D., Manchester, O.

In every community there are a number of men whose whole time is not occupied, such as teachers, ministers, farmers' sons, and others. To these classes especially we would say, if you wish to make several hundred dollars during the next few months, write at once to B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they will show you how to do it.

The Russian Soldier's Tea.

That a soldier, and especially a Russian, is fond of his whiskey is a fact that is very well known, yet if the latter had his choice which of the two to dispense with—whiskey or tea—I firmly believe he would prefer the tea. Every company is supplied with an immense tea urn holding hundreds of cups of boiling water, and at evening each soldier can swallow his ten cups—less than that won't do—of hot tea. If he is on guard the vivandiere takes pity on him and brings the delightful beverage to the guard house where, for a few coppers, he can drink with comfort the bright yellow fluid, one-tenth of which surely does not deserve the name of tea. Hebe, enveloped in a sheepskin, is the friend of the company, and the severest weather will not prevent her journey to the guard house in order to solace her children with their precious tea.



EXAMINE BEFORE YOU BUY.

WHEN in a grocer's store you stand
And cakes of IVORY SOAP demand,
Be careful not to be misled
And imitations take instead,
For dealers oft will praises sing
Of that which may more profit bring.
Let not your senses clouded be
Because a snowy cake you see,
For villainy is not confined
To darkest colors, bear in mind,
And oft the sham is not remote
From fairest face or whitest coat.
Examine well with careful eye
The cake until the name you spy,
And always thus be well assured
That IVORY SOAP you have procured;
And should a lingering doubt remain,
'Twill vanish like the darkest stain,
When in the tub on washing day
That cake of soap is brought in play.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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If You Feel Tired

Weak and weary, worn out, or run down from hard work, by impoverished condition of the blood or low state of the system, you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla. The peculiar toning, purifying, and vitalizing qualities of this successful medicine are soon felt throughout the entire system, expelling disease, and giving quick, healthy action to every organ. It tones the stomach, creates an appetite, and rouses the liver and kidneys. Thousands who have taken it with benefit, testify that Hood's Sarsaparilla "makes the weak strong."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I have taken not quite a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and must say it is one of the best medicines for giving an appetite, purifying the blood, and regulating the digestive organs, that I ever heard of. It did me a great deal of good." MRS. N. A. STANLEY, Canastota, N. Y.

Makes the Weak Strong

"Feeling languid and dizzy, having no appetite and no ambition to work, I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, with the best results. As a health invigorator and medicine for general debility I think it superior to anything else."—A. A. RIKER, Utica, N. Y.

"I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for loss of appetite, dyspepsia, and general languor. It did me a vast amount of good." J. W. WILLEFORD, Quincy, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar



ELY'S CREAM BALM

Gives relief at once for

COLD IN HEAD

CURES

CATARRH.

Not a Liquid or Snuff.

Apply Balm into each nostril.

Ely Bros., 235 Greenwich St., N.Y.

$85 SOLID GOLD WATCH FREE!

This splendid, solid gold, hunting-case watch, is now sold for $85; at that price it is the best bargain in America; until lately it could not be purchased for less than $100. We have both ladies' and gents' sizes with works and cases of equal value. ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one of these elegant watches absolutely FREE. These watches may be depended on, not only as solid gold, but as standing among the most perfect, correct and reliable timekeepers in the world. You ask how is this wonderful offer possible? We answer—we want one person in each locality to keep in their homes, and show to those who call, a complete line of our valuable and very useful HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES; these samples, as well as the watch, we send ABSOLUTELY FREE, and after you have kept them in your home for 2 months, and shown them to those who may have called, they become entirely your own property; it is possible to make this great offer, sending the Solid Gold Watch and large line of valuable samples FREE, for the reason that the showing of the samples in any locality, always results in a large trade for us; after our samples have been in a locality for a month or two, we usually get from $1,000 to $5,000 in trade from the surrounding country. Those who write to us at once will receive a great benefit for scarcely any work and trouble. This, the most remarkable and liberal offer ever known, is made in order that our valuable Household Samples may be placed at once where they can be seen, all over America; reader, it will be hardly any trouble for you to show them to those who may call at your home, and your reward will be most satisfactory. A postal card, on which to write us, costs but 1 cent, and if, after you know all, you do not care to go further, why no harm is done. But if you do send your address at once, you can secure, FREE, AN ELEGANT $85, SOLID GOLD, HUNTING-CASE WATCH and our large, complete line of valuable HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES. We pay all express freight, etc. Address, STINSON & CO., Box 467 Portland, Maine.



I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St. New York.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE. FOR GENTLEMEN.

The only fine calf $3 Seamless Shoe in the world made without tacks or nails. As stylish and durable as those costing $5 or $6, and having no tacks or nails to wear the stocking or hurt the feet, makes them as comfortable and well fitting as a hand sewed shoe. Buy the best. None genuine unless stamped on bottom "W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe, warranted."

W. L. DOUGLAS $4 SHOE, the original and only hand sewed welt $4 shoe, which equals custom-made shoes costing from $6 to $9.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2.50 SHOE is unexcelled for heavy wear.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2 SHOE is worn by all Boys, and is the best school shoe in the world.

All the above goods are made in Congress, Button and Lace, and if not sold by your dealer, write W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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BEST IN THE WORLD ☞ Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

$100 to $300 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish their own horses and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1013 Main st., Richmond, Va.

GOLD. Live at home and make more money working for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit FREE. Terms FREE. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

HERBRAND FIFTH WHEEL. Latest Buggy and Carriage improvement. HERBRAND CO., Fremont, O.

GOLD is worth $500 per lb. Pettit's Eye Salve is worth $1,000, but is sold at 25c. a box by dealers.

PALMS' Business College, Phila., Pa. Situations furnished. Life Scholarship, $40. Write.

FREE By return mail. Full Description Moody's New Tailor System of Dress Cutting. MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O.

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Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, $1; round, 14 Pills.

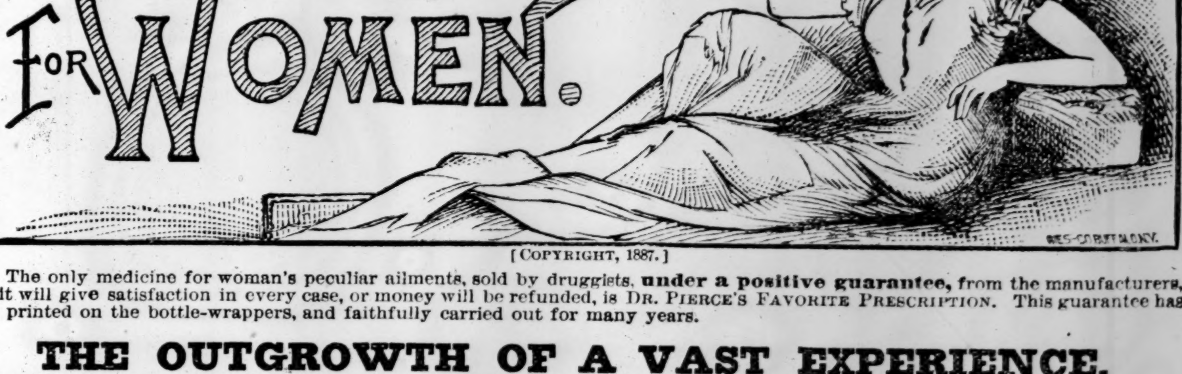
$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $1.50, FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

TOWER'S FISH BRAND TRADE MARK. None genuine unless stamped with the above TRADE MARK.

SLICKER Is The Best Waterproof Coat Ever Made.

Don't waste your money on a gum or rubber coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is absolutely water and wind PROOF, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. Ask for the "FISH BRAND" SLICKER and take no other. If your storekeeper does not have the "FISH BRAND," send for descriptive catalogue to A. J. TOWER, 20 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.



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The only medicine for woman's peculiar ailments, sold by druggists, **under a positive guarantee,** from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded, is DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years.

THE OUTGROWTH OF A VAST EXPERIENCE.

The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

A BOON TO WOMEN. **Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription** is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar diseases.

A POWERFUL TONIC. **As a powerful, invigorating tonic,** it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the uterus, or womb and its appendages, in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic. It promotes digestion and assimilation of food, cures nausea, weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating and eructations of gas.

A SOOTHING NERVINE. **As a soothing and strengthening nervine,** "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system.

A MOTHER'S CORDIAL. **In pregnancy,** "Favorite Prescription" is a "mother's cordial," relieving nausea, weakness of stomach and other distressing symptoms common to that condition. If its use is kept up in the latter months of gestation, it so prepares the system for delivery as to greatly lessen, and many times almost entirely do away with the sufferings of that trying ordeal.

CURES THE WORST CASES. **"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure** for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, or "whites," excessive flowing at monthly periods, painful menstruation, unnatural suppression, prolapsus or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation, and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

FOR THE KIDNEYS. **"Favorite Prescription,"** when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and scrofulous humors from the system.

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous exhaustion, or prostration, another with pain here or there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent, or over-busy doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all only *symptoms* caused by some womb disorder. The physician, ignorant of the cause of suffering, encourages his practice until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine, like DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION, *directed to the cause*, would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.

3 PHYSICIANS FAILED. Mrs. E. F. MORGAN, of *No. 71 Lexington St., East Boston, Mass.*, says: "Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and using the local treatment recommended in his 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' I commenced to improve at once. In three months I was *perfectly cured*, and have had no trouble since. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them, *and enclosing a stamped-envelope for reply*. I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and have earnestly advised them to 'do likewise.' From a great many I have received second letters of thanks, stating that they had commenced the use of 'Favorite Prescription,' had sent the $1.50 required for the 'Medical Adviser,' and had applied the local treatment so fully and plainly laid down therein, and were much better already."

Retroverted Womb.—Mrs. EVA KOHLER, of *Crab Orchard, Neb.*, writes: "Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done me a great deal of good. I suffered from retroversion of the uterus, for which I took two bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription,' and I am now feeling like a different woman."

Doctors Failed.—Mrs. F. CORWIN, of *Post Creek, N. Y.*, writes: "I doctored with three or four of the best doctors in these parts, and I grew worse until I wrote to you and began using your 'Favorite Prescription.' I used three bottles of it and two of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' also one and a half bottles of the 'Purgative Pellets.' I can do my work and sew and walk all I care to, and am in better health than I ever expected to be in this world again. I owe it all to your wonderful medicines."

A VOICE FROM CALIFORNIA. Mrs. ED. M. CAMPBELL, of *Oakland, California*, writes: "I had been troubled all my life with hysterical attacks and paroxysms, or spasms, and periodical recurrences of severe headache, but since I have been using your 'Favorite Prescription' I have had none of these. I also had womb complaint so bad that I could not walk two blocks without the most severe pain, but before I had taken your 'Favorite Prescription' two months, I could walk all over the city without inconvenience. All my troubles seem to be leaving me under the benign influence of your medicine, and I now feel smarter than for years before. My physicians told me that I could not be cured, and therefore you will please accept my everlasting thanks for what you have done for me, and may God bless you in your good works."

Later, she writes: "It is now four years since I took your 'Favorite Prescription,' and I have had no return of the female trouble I had then."

Well as I Ever Was.—Mrs. JOHN STEWART, of *Chippewa Falls, Wis.*, writes: "I wish to inform you that I am as well as I ever was, for which I thank your medicines. I took four bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' and one bottle of your 'Discovery' and four bottles of the 'Pellets.' All of the bad symptoms have disappeared. I do all my own work; am able to be on my feet all day. My friends tell me I never looked so well."

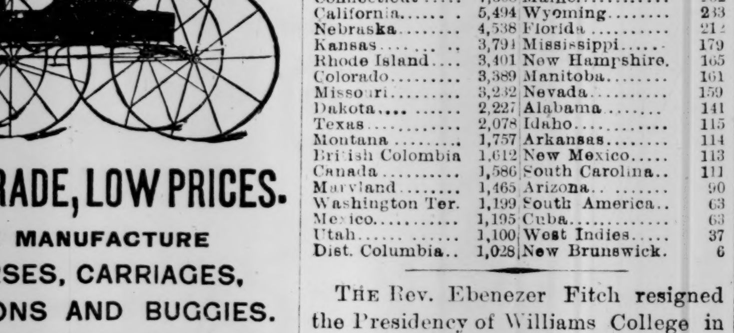
☞ *Favorite Prescription is Sold by Druggists the World Over! Large Bottles $1.00, Six for $5.00.*

☞ Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's large, illustrated Treatise (160 pages, paper covers) on Diseases of Women.

Address, **World's Dispensary Medical Association,**
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HIGH GRADE, LOW PRICES.

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SPECIAL Inducements to large Buyers.

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GENESEO ROAD CART!

First Premium and Gold Medal at New Orleans Exposition, 1886.

Thousands rode in it at the World's Exposition, New Orleans, 1884-5, at Louisville Exposition, Ky., 1885, and pronounced it the best in the world; also at the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition, 1886, and received the highest honors.

Pat. Mar. 6, '83, & Feb. 5, '84.



This Cart rides as easy as any Buggy, and is positively free from Horse Motion.

Has two cranks to move in unison with the horse's step, and always keeps the body in a horizontal line.

OUR GUARANTEE.

We will sell you a Geneseo on TEN DAYS TRIAL and guarantee it to ride as easy and to be as FREE FROM HORSE MOTION as any buggy. If not just as represented, return to us at our expense.

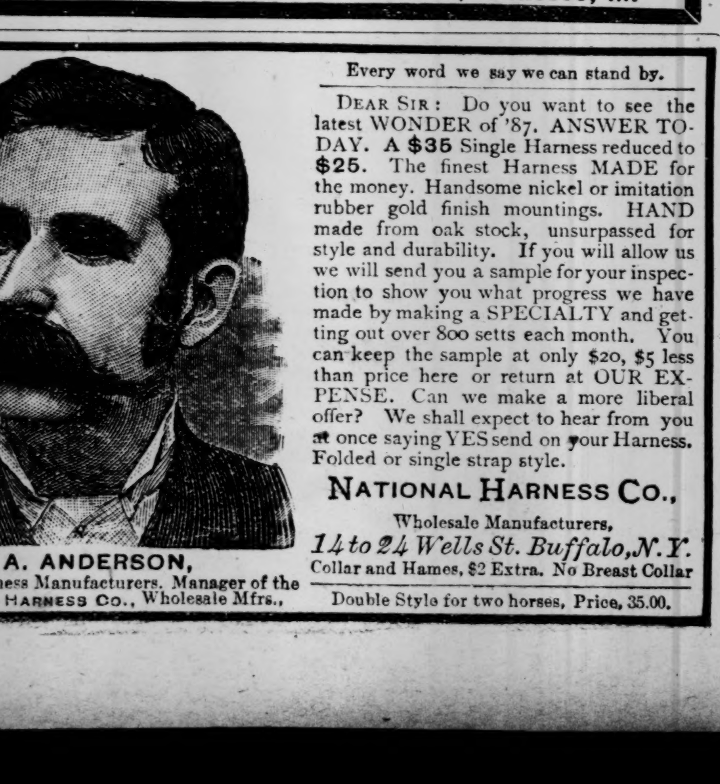
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King of Harness Manufacturers, Manager of the NATIONAL HARNESS CO., Wholesale Mfrs.,

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DEAR SIR: Do you want to see the latest WONDER of '87, ANSWER TODAY. A $35 Single Harness reduced to $25. The finest Harness MADE for the money. Handsome nickel or imitation rubber gold finish mountings. HAND made from oak stock, unsurpassed for style and durability. If you will allow us we will send you a sample for your inspection to show you what progress we have made by making a SPECIALTY and getting out over 800 setts each month. You can keep the sample at only $20, $5 less than price here or return at OUR EXPENSE. Can we make a more liberal offer? We shall expect to hear from you at once saying YES send on your Harness. Folded or single strap style.

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Wholesale Manufacturers,
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Collar and Hames, $2 Extra. No Breast Collar

Double Style for two horses, Price, 35.00.